

Civil Service and industry will link to fight urban decay

New task forces for blighted cities

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The Government is planning to set up five new Civil Service task forces to help tackle the problems of dereliction, unemployment and social disadvantage in England's most deprived cities.

They will draw on the lessons of the Merseyside task force set up by the then Environment Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, in the wake of the 1981 Toxteth riots.

Lord Young, the Cabinet's unemployment troubleshooter, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the local government minister, are working out a detailed scheme for announcement in early March.

Mr Heseltine's experiment brought together officials from various government departments and agencies such as the Manpower Services Commission, with managers in the private industry, in an attempt to eliminate blockages in the bureaucratic machine and to push through a range of detailed on-the-ground initiatives.

Similar task forces are now to be set up in each of the so-called "partnership areas", chosen because they come top of the list for multiple urban deprivation.

In addition to Liverpool, these are Birmingham, Manchester, Salford, Newcastle, Gateshead, and, among the

London boroughs, Hackney, Islington, and Lambeth.

The partnership scheme was originally set up under the last Labour Government to provide an opportunity for teamwork between central government and the local authorities. It is supported by grants from the Government's urban programme which go to help schemes for job creation and environmental beautification and to assist voluntary groups and ethnic minorities.

The system has come under strain since 1979 because at the same time as ministers have been encouraging the local authorities to spend money on partnership schemes, they have also been penalising them for "overspending" on their main-line programmes.

A Treasury review of inner city policy last year was expected to recommend a severe curbs on partnership expenditure. Instead, the Cabinet decided that the programme should continue at roughly its present level, but be better organised.

Ministers want closer monitoring of spending to ensure that resources are channelled where they secure the best value for money. They realise that they do not know whether an extra pound of spending would be better used by the MSC in, say, Birmingham or on landscaping schemes in Salford.

The new task forces will draw together local officials from the Department of the Environment, Transport, Employment, Trade and Industry, DHSS, the Home Office and the MSC. The aim is to secure a more coordinated approach and to break down artificial barriers between these different outposts of Whitehall. The watchword is "integration".

The plan has not yet been revealed to the local authority side. A meeting between ministers and inner city local authorities ended in acrimony just before Christmas. Mr Jack Layden, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, complained afterwards that the Treasury had not even bothered to send a minister.

The task force plan is likely to turn to back page, col. 7

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tests for pit return

TWO coalfields—North Derbyshire and South Wales—are seen by the National Coal Board today as being crucial to any prospect of a significant general return to work next week. Back page; Leader comment, page 8; Discipline of the valleys, page 2.

Israel scandal

ISRAEL'S government is facing growing demands for the appointment of an inquiry into charges that banks manipulated their share prices. Page 4.

Labour peril

RESELECTION and compulsory ballots on union political funds present a twin threat in 1985 to the Labour Party. Page 2.

Prisoners freed

PERSONAL pressure by President Mitterrand of France has led to the release of 50 political prisoners in the Central African Republic. Page 5.

Drug ban move

A SLIGHT relaxation of his proposed ban on GPs prescribing some brand-name drugs is to be announced by Mr Norman Fowler, the Health Secretary. Back page.

Confident Rajiv

A SELF-confident Rajiv Gandhi has abolished the post of deputy minister in his post-election government reshuffle. Settlement of the Sikh minority problem is his first task. Page 5.

Expelled

THE Democratic Unionist Party has expelled Mr George Seawright, the Ulster Assembly member who said last May that Catholics should be incinerated. Page 2.

Market moves

POUND on Monday down 0.3 to \$1.587; FT index on Monday up 7.1 to 952.3; Markets, page 18.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	26 sch	Greece	100 dr
Belgium	45 fr	Holland	3.25 gld
Denmark	8.50 kr	Italy	1,800 lire
France	7.00 fr	Spain	166 pes
Germany	3.50 dm	Switzerland	170 pts

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The weather

COLD with showers. Details, back page.

How Churchill cabinet hid H-bomb start

By Richard Norton-Taylor

THE first post-war Conservative government, concealed from Parliament the build-up and cost of Britain's early nuclear weapons programme. Cabinet papers released yesterday under the 30-year rule show.

They also record that although the Cabinet recognised that its decision in July 1954 to manufacture the thermo-nuclear hydrogen bomb would offend the consciences of "substantial" numbers of people in Britain, ministers argued that "insofar as any moral principle was involved, it had already been breached by the decision of the Labour Government to make the atomic bomb."

A Cabinet committee, chaired by Sir Winston Churchill, agreed on March 4 1954 to a scheme to disguise the extent of Britain's atomic programme by using such headings as "other current expenditure" and "extra-mural research."

It accepted a proposal from Sir Winston's son-in-law, Mr Duncan Sandys, the Minister of Supply, that the programme should be camouflaged for security reasons.

The documents reveal that the committee agreed that the estimates of the new Department of Atomic Energy (to become the Atomic Energy Authority) "should be so presented as to conceal the total receipts in respect of atomic weapons and uranium sales."

An argument from the Chancellor, Mr R. A. Butler, that as the civil nuclear programme developed in parallel with the nuclear weapons programme MPs would insist on having full financial information was dismissed.

A Sandys memorandum records his concern that without secrecy "it will be evident to all that the rate of build-up of our stockpile of atomic weapons is exceedingly slow and that for several years to come Britain's atomic power is not a factor to be reckoned with."

On June 10 the Cabinet defence committee proposed that Britain should start producing the H-bomb.

The document recording that meeting has not been

released, but official minutes tell us that Churchill was telling his Cabinet colleagues on July 7: "We could not expect to maintain our influence as a world power unless we possessed the most up-to-date nuclear weapons."

The next day the Cabinet heard further arguments in favour of producing the bomb.

In terms of explosive power the thermo-nuclear bomb would be more economical than the atomic bomb," the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Norman Brook, minuted.

The minute went on: "The further point was made that, if we were ready to accept the production of the H-bomb, we should give more information about the effects of the weapons."

involved in making them

On July 26 the Cabinet agreed that Britain should manufacture the H-bomb.

Then ministers had to consider the problem of how to handle publicity surrounding nuclear weapons.

Churchill had earlier told MPs that US legislation prevented him from disclosing details about US H-bomb tests in the Pacific. Britain, at that stage was about to negotiate with Australia for a permanent test site there.

A committee chaired by Sir Norman on May 5 discussed demands by India that nuclear states should give more information about the effects of the weapons.

A note prepared for the

committee said that publicity could damage the West's defence interests, not because the Russians might learn something new but because of the effect on public opinion.

"If information about these effects is to be published," the note said, "the manner of its presentation will need to be carefully considered, because not only is the main in the street apt to be more fearful about comparatively mysterious forces like radioactivity than he is about the immediate effects of bomb damage, but also he will be confused by conflicting scientific opinions."

The 1954 Cabinet papers, page 8; leader comment page 8; the bomb in the hands of a secret few, page 13.

Labour expulsion threat to Chapple

By John Torode

Mr Frank Chapple, the former leader of the electricians' union, who was awarded a peerage in the New Year honours list, expects moves to expel him from the Labour Party. This follows his decision to refuse the Labour whip and to sit in the Lords, initially, as an independent.

Mr Chapple will be voting with the Government on a number of crucial issues, including the abolition of the Greater London Council, in the course of this year. Mr Chapple's elevation to peerage has already been attacked by other union chiefs, including

Lord's TV attack likely on Government, back page.

the print workers' leader, Mr Bill Keys, who accused him of helping "to create the climate for Thatcherism."

Mr Chapple, a former Young Communist who became a right-wing in trade union terms, said yesterday that he would consistently be voting against Labour policy in four crucial areas including: statutory reform of the unions; nuclear disarmament; incomes policy; and the Common Market.

"I do not intend to fly under false colours by taking the Labour whip," he said.

Mr Chapple hopes that it will be possible for him to remain a member of his local Labour Party in suburban Kent. "I do not intend to leave voluntarily," he said. "But I expect there will be moves to expel me."

The Transport and General Workers' Union is expected to vote to expel Mr Chapple from the Labour Party. Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, said yesterday: "I am no longer surprised by anything Mr Chapple does. But I don't see how he can retain membership of the Labour Party as he is going to refuse the Labour whip and vote against policies decided by the annual party conference and the unions."

Mr Chapple described his local Labour Party as "absolute bloody rubbish." Under normal circumstances Mr Chapple said he would expect the Labour NEC to protect him from attempts at expulsion. "But these days I expect

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Red Cross asked to aid Angola hostages

By John Ezard

The British Government yesterday appealed to the International Red Cross to help to secure the immediate release of three Britons captured during a new incident in the Angolan civil war.

Unita, the country's anti-Marxist guerrilla force, announced that it had taken the men prisoner on December 29 during its second major attack of the year on the Cufundo diamond mines in north-eastern Luanda province.

Reports reaching Whitehall confirmed that three British workers were being detained after a commercial Hercules

Unita strongholds near the Namibian border. They were held until May and, under Unita's strategy of trying to cripple Angola's foreign earnings, were forced to sign declarations not to return to work at the mines or anywhere in the country while the civil war continued.

British Officials yesterday voiced "great concern" over the three men's welfare to the South African-backed movement's London representative. In Luanda, where Government offices were shut by the new year holiday, the British Ambassador, Mr Murrack Goulding, spent the day telephoning ministers at home.

In a radio interview Mr Goulding said he interpreted ministerial assurances, which had been given to him as guaranteeing that the Angolan Government would not impel the hostages by launching military action against the guerrillas holding them.

The Foreign Office Minister responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said it had been made clear to Unita that the British Government regarded the issue as of great importance. The civil war was "no justification for forcing hostages to undertake ordeals, such as a march."

"The taking of hostages does not win them any friends and will only lead to their

Three on bomb charge

By a Correspondent

Three men accused of planning to cause an explosion on mainland Britain appeared before Liverpool magistrates yesterday. The men were arrested on Christmas Eve in the city under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and were held for questioning by the Special Branch.

They were Patrick Brazil, aged 28, of Belcamp Avenue, Dublin, William Grimes, 43, of Cherryfield Road, Dublin, and Peter Jordan, 60, of St Peter's

Rise, Headley Walk, Bristol. All three were remanded in custody until Friday.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the men were charged with unlawfully and maliciously conspiring to cause an explosion in the UK of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

There was no application for bail and reporting restrictions were not lifted. MPs allege abuse of Act, page 2

Nitze decides to stay out of Geneva talks

From Alex Brummer in Washington

As President Reagan yesterday added the final touches to the US arms control stance in Geneva, his most respected negotiator, Paul Nitze, announced that he would not be taking part in any future bargaining with the Soviet Union.

When President Reagan recently appointed Mr Nitze as a special adviser to the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, on arms control matters, it was widely assumed that the wise 77-year-old arms expert would take charge of any detailed negotiations to emerge from next week's meeting between Mr Shultz and the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko.

His decision is certain to disappoint the Western alliance. During the last round of negotiations on Euro missiles, Mr Nitze made an important point of keeping allied governments fully informed on the negotiations and came close to finding a solution to the intractable problem of intermediate range forces in his famous walk in the woods with the Soviet negotiator, Mr Kvitinsky.

It is not clear who would head the American team although General Ed Bradley, the hard-line, bluff US negotiator at the strategic arms talks, is considered an early favourite. This would fit neatly with speculation in Washington that Mr Viktor Karpov, Mr Reagan's sparring partner at the Star talks, will be the Russian negotiator to watch.

Mr Nitze made his decision known as President Reagan continued a round of meetings in Palm Springs with his top national security aides on the Geneva talks. He spent yesterday closeted with the Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, who appears to have been wholly successful in keeping the research on the strategic

defence initiative off the bargaining table.

It is now clearly emerging from officials that the US goal is to use the Geneva talks as a step towards the establishment of two parallel steps of arms control talks, possibly under the same umbrella, which will begin around March. The first set of talks will deal with offensive weapons including the intermediate range missiles in Europe and strategic arms.

The second set, if the US has its way, will be concerned with defensive weapons—or the so-called Star Wars systems. But with the US seeking to put the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) to one side

US team tests satellite A-bomb, page 2.

for the time being this second set of talks is almost certainly going to be concerned with anti-satellite weapons.

These are weapons which can knock out communications and reconnaissance satellites with important military purposes. The Soviet Union is generally believed to be further on in its testing of such systems although superior US technological know-how could mean the first successful American tests—firing rockets from F-15 jets to destroy satellites—have been carried out.

The Defence Department has effectively squashed plans within the State Department for an early moratorium on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons pending an agreement with Moscow. However, according to most accounts, the US negotiators will eventually have more flexibility in talks on the Asat weapons than on the SDI.

Although SDI will theoretically be on the table at future

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Labour hopes to limit losses from political levy ballots

NINETEEN eighty-five will be a year in which the Labour Party finds itself engaged in a struggle for survival on two fronts. MPs will be fighting for re-election in their own constituencies and the trade unions will be fighting to win the ballots that must be held under the Government's new Trade Union Act if they are to retain their political funds.

The re-elections begin in February or March and must be over by May, 1985, so they will run more or less concurrently with the ballots which have to be held between next March and April, 1986.

Both issues are capable of causing enormous damage to the party, but particularly the ballots. If the unions fail to win the support of a majority of their own members they will be obliged to disband or freeze their political funds. This will hamper their own freedom of manoeuvre as trade unions, but the consequences for the Labour Party will be much more serious.

At present trade unions are entitled to keep political funds under the Trade Union Act of 1913, and 50 of them do so. The great majority of these unions use the money to affiliate themselves to the Labour Party, or rather to affiliate those of their members who pay the political levy and are not "contracted out".

The Labour Party's annual accounts for 1983 show that the unions provided 83 per cent of the cost of the general election campaign, 79 per cent of the normal running costs of the party at national level, and a smaller but still significant share of the party's costs at regional and local level.

The party's annual income was £3,776,000 and £2,969,000 of that came from the trade unions. This trade union figure of nearly £3 million can only be significantly reduced as a result of the ballots, because all of the ballots are to defend existing political funds and they cannot all be won.

The trade unions are in an optimistic mood and the Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee, launched last month at the TUC to run the campaign, is confident that nearly every major union will win a majority in favour of retaining its political fund.

The Labour Party is no less hopeful but for the sake of its own budgeting it has to look at the worst possible outcome. Estimates of the likely reduction of the £3 million trade union contribution range from £500,000 and £2 million.

The trade unions are soon to begin balloting their members on the maintenance of political funds. Martin Linton analyses the potential damage to Labour Party finances

Some loss is inevitable, given that a majority of members in some small craft unions have already stopped paying into the political fund. An extreme example is the National Union of Scalemakers, the smallest union affiliated to the Labour Party and one of the smallest affiliated to the TUC. Its members belong to a highly skilled but dying trade which is rapidly being de-skilled by the revolution in electronics. The membership is now down to 1,210 but the number paying the

political levy has fallen even faster. In 1975 there were 298 leypayers and they affiliated to the Labour Party at a cost of £53.50. In 1980 there were only 46. In 1982 there were 17. Last year there were only nine.

The union will now have to ballot all its members at a cost of £14.60 in postage alone to decide whether these few members can pay a total of £4.50 to the Labour Party.

It may be that some non-leypayers will abstain in the ballot on the grounds that the political fund does not affect them, but winning a ballot will not be easy in unions where only a minority of members pay the levy, such as the cine-technicians' union ACTT (where only 7 per cent pay the levy), the National Union of Domestic Appliances Workers (28 per cent), Olive Jenkins's union Aspin (30 per cent), and the Print unions NGA (42 per cent) and Sogat (44 per cent).

The same goes for unions where there is only a bare majority of leypayers, such as the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (53 per cent), the theatre technicians' union Netlike (52 per cent), and the tobacco workers' union (56 per cent).

Some of the smallest unions seem likely to drop out. The Amalgamated Association of Beamers, Twisters and Drawers, for instance, maintains a political fund although none of its member has contributed to it for years after some long-forgotten dispute with the Labour Party.



WARM-UP MATCH: Taking off the chill before the first game of his benefit year, Alan Butcher (centre), of Surrey and England, with his brother Martin, (right) who captained the hosts, Addiscombe Cricket Club, and Mickey Stewart, of Surrey. Picture by E. Hamilton-West

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brother and sister die in fire

AN eight-year-old girl and her older brother died in a house fire at Craigavon, Co. Armagh, early yesterday from which four other members of the family escaped with injuries and shock, writes Bob Rodwell.

The house, on the Kilwild estate, was engulfed by flames at about 4 a.m. and neighbours tried to persuade the little girl, Katrina Hamill, to jump from her first-floor bedroom window. But she appeared to be frightened and after a short time disappeared backwards into the flames. Trapped in another bedroom was her brother, Patrick, aged 18, who also died.

But their sister Sharon, aged 12, and brother Colin, aged 17, escaped together with Mr Raymond Hamill and his wife. Sharon leapt 14ft from her bedroom window over a wall to land on the lawn of the house next door, while Colin broke a leg when he landed on the roof of the family car.

Mr Hamill was beaten back by fierce heat in his repeated attempts to rescue his two trapped children. The end-of-terrace house was destroyed.

Inquiry ordered into police raid

THE Chief Constable of Staffordshire, Mr Charles Kelly, is to appoint a senior police officer to investigate allegations that police staged "an SAS-style raid" on the wrong house in Stafford.

Mr Ida Burgess, aged 49, alleges that a team of eight police officers smashed windows and broke down a garden gate as they stormed her house at midnight and that officers later admitted it was a case of mistaken identity. She described the experience as "a terrifying SAS-style raid like the ones you see on television."

Peace woman's murder charge

A SALESMAN for a chemical company was remanded in custody for three days at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, yesterday, accused of the murder of a Greenham peace campaigner, Ms Deirdre Sainsbury, whose naked body was found on a golf course at Denham two days before Christmas.

Colin Campbell, aged 37, of Hanwell, west London, was arrested in Newbury, Berkshire, on December 28. Mr John Hodge, prosecuting, told the magistrates that Ms Sainsbury had died as a result of strangulation and her body had been battered with a hockey stick and then mutilated.

Two men held after killing

TWO young men were remanded in custody at Newtownards, County Down, yesterday, charged with murdering a woman who was found bound and dead in her flat above her sweet shop early on December 20, writes Bob Rodwell.

Maurice Lewis, aged 21, and James Patton, aged 22, both of Newtownards, are accused of murdering Mrs Ina Haskins, aged 63. They are also charged with a robbery in which cigarettes and £190 cash were stolen on Christmas Day.

Students taste police beat

POLICE forces throughout England and Wales will be putting undergraduates on the beat alongside uniformed police officers today as part of a three-day Home Office scheme designed to show students the career prospects in the police force.

Discipline and doctrine keep valleys on strike

Tony Heath finds community ties, radical traditions — and defiance

AS THE coal strike moves into 1985 the single-mindedness of 22,000 miners in the valleys continues to confound the NCB.

Even in Arthur Scargill's Yorkshire there has been a trickle back to work. In South Wales fewer than 130 are going in. Only two of the 28 pits — Crynhyd and South Celynen — have reached double figures. At many pits pickets are mere tokens, often mounted on Monday mornings only. Coal is not being sent.

A long history of struggle, sustained by the pit communities' radical traditions, partly explains the no surrender message. But without discipline and political awareness it is doubtful whether the momentum could be maintained.

Aron Evans, chairman of Maerdy NUM lodge, points out that the union has been preparing for the struggle for years: "Groundwork over a long period won the membership's support — the NUM in South Wales is much more than an industrial union, it represents the community more closely than any other organisation."

Few communities have a greater stake in the dispute than Maerdy. The pit is the last one in the Rhondda, where once more than 50 collieries produced 9 million tonnes of coal a year. The NCB wants to link it underground with Tower, a colliery in the next valley. Every ton of coal would be wound up the Tower shafts and more than 100 of Maerdy's 690 men would lose their jobs in the sort of reorganisation which often leads to total closure.

Mr Evans' connection with coal goes back three generations. At 37 he has spent 21 years in the industry, becoming active in lodge affairs in his teens when he also visited Russia. His father left the pit when disabled by silicosis which later claimed him after 35 years' suffering and dependency on oxygen.

Throughout the coalfield the fight is fuelled by the industrial democracy the union practises at Maerdy where the lodge has met every Sunday throughout the strike, keeping the membership informed and listening to the views of the community. Visitors from elsewhere are invited to attend, the

most recent being shop stewards from the health service unions in the West Midlands, where support for the miners has flourished.

Inside the huge Workmen's Institute the strike is run with an eye to the community socialism which gave Maerdy the label "Little Moscow" in the 1930s. Food parcels are distributed with military precision. "We sent out 720 parcels," says Gordon Williams, 23, years a miner. As winter begins to bite there is a constant need for food and clothing. Almost on cue, Dutch trade unionists turned up with a van load of clothes in time for Christmas; they left their banner behind as a mark of solidarity.

Gordon's wife Barbara, a

multiple sclerosis sufferer, helps to run the women's support group from a wheelchair. Placed with sticks, until the strike she seldom went out. "I've been picketing at the Phurnacite plant near Aberdare. It was great," she says. "Almost as great as going to Oxford to discuss public meetings." Oxford contributes nearly £2,000 a week.

Dr Kim Howells, South Wales NUM's research officer, also muses about money—the amount spent to ferry a handful of men to work. "They must be spending more on getting a few scabs in than they've invested in some pits in the last 10 years," he says. Actual investment in South Wales in the year 1983-4 was only £18 million. Most went to a new drift mine in the west. Many pits were kept waiting for weeks for the run-of-the-mill items needed for efficient production.

Dr Howells believes that the NCB's local management is unhappy at being asked to break the strike on the orders of the Cabinet and the NCB's Hubert House headquarters in London. Many managers are products of the valleys.

Welsh shrewdness could have brought out rascals from Nottinghamshire, Dr Howells says. "Our boys would have talked them out. Mass picketing is not that effective; look at Orgreave, 8,000 were there and not one lorry was stopped."

The strike has also forced many Welsh politicians out of their sectarian bunkers. The Labour Party, the Communist Party and Plaid Cymru have united to a considerable degree. Anyone seeking party advantages gets short shrift.



Barbara Williams, of the Maerdy miners' women's support group, with stores of food

Rock star critical after arm sewn back on

Surgeons have saved the arm of the rock drummer Rick Allen after it was severed in a road crash. But despite a series of operations the 21-year-old musician was still fighting for his life yesterday.

Mr Allen, a member of the group DEF Leppard, had interrupted a recording session in America to spend the holiday visiting his parents and relatives in his home city of Sheffield.

The accident happened on Monday, about five miles outside Sheffield. His car failed to negotiate a bend and he was thrown out. His Dutch fiancée, Miriam Barendsen, 22, was trapped inside the car and suffered head injuries.

Mr Allen's arm was completely ripped off at the left shoulder. Mr Robert Page, a microvascular surgeon at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield, stitched the arm back on in a four-hour operation.

In the dark at chess

By Leonard Barden Chess Correspondent

RAD light stepped play at Hastings when the halllroom at the Queen's Hotel was plunged into darkness three times during the third round of the chess international.

The games were first suspended and then transferred to the press room while electricians worked on the fault. In the intervals between blackouts the Russians had their first defeat when grandmaster Svetoslavov resigned to Gudman of Israel, a former Soviet player.

After three rounds John Fedorowicz, of the United States, moved into a clear lead by beating Ravikumar of India. He has 2½ points, followed by Flear and Plasket, of England, Benjamin of the US, and Herbert of Canada, all with two and Kupreychik (USSR) 1½ and one postponed.

Gary Kasparov took another time out at the world chess series in Moscow. Game 27 of his match against Anatoly Karpov, who leads 4-2, was postponed until this afternoon.

US team test satellite atom bomb

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

THE US government's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has designed and tested a lightweight, low-yield atomic bomb that could be used as an anti-satellite weapon.

Disclosure of the prototype weapon's existence, by the Washington-based magazine Defence Week, comes at an embarrassing moment for the US administration, only days before resumption of arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's strategic defence (Star Wars) initiative, the key item on the agenda of the Geneva talks, has always been assumed to involve space-based lasers or perhaps charged particle beams rather than nuclear weapons.

In ground-based systems, too, the trend has been away from reliance on nuclear warheads. For example, Nato's US-built Nike-Hercules nuclear-tipped, high altitude, anti-aircraft missile will soon be replaced in the Pentagon's non-nuclear Patriot. But some members of the American scientific establishment evidently feel that fresh nuclear options are still worth exploring.

Defence Week quotes a hitherto unreported report, in which the Livermore Laboratory stated last summer that it had "designed, tested, and evaluated a prototype of a versatile new family of lightweight, low yield fission devices."

The report suggested three possible applications for the new device: as a modern atomic demolition munition (that is an atomic landmine), as a warhead for an anti-satellite weapon, or in a defensive missile designed to destroy shorter range so-called tactical nuclear missiles in flight.

But curiously, there is no official US military requirement for any of these weapons. Most of Nato's atomic landmines are expected to be withdrawn from the European stockpile over the next three years on the recommendation of the supreme allied commander, General Bernard Rogers. The anti-satellite system which the US Air Force hopes to test in March consists of a homing projectile launched from the F15 fighter relying on direct impact for its destructive effect.

This leaves three possible explanations for the Livermore programme. It could be simply a backdoor to the days when almost any military problem was thought to have a nuclear solution. The new device may have been tested as a scientific insurance policy.

Or it could be looking ahead, perhaps even beyond the strategic defence initiative, to the possibility that surveillance and communication satellites may somehow be provided with an effective defence against the first generation of anti-satellite weapons if these are allowed to go ahead.

MPs say arrest of Irishmen was abuse of Terrorism Act

Two MPs want an inquiry into the case of two Irishmen held in custody over Christmas under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The men were each fined £180 by Liverpool magistrates yesterday for failing to give information under the terms of the Act.

Mr Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, said yesterday: "There has been an abuse of the Act. I want to know why this Act, with its exceptional powers, was used against two men whom the police acknowledge have no connection with terrorism."

Ms Harman said she was asking the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General for an inquiry into why the Act was used.

The Labour Exco-MP for Birmingham East, Mrs Christine Crawley, also wrote to the Home Secretary yesterday asking why the two men were held under the Act. She said she was asking the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General for an inquiry into why the Act was used.

Mr Stephen Ralph, mid-riding, said that McCormack, who is married with four children, was charged with terrorism after he was arrested on Christmas Eve. He said that McCormack was charged with terrorism after he was arrested on Christmas Eve.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the two men and a companion were seen at 7.50 pm on Christmas Eve trying to board an Irish ferry via a car loading ramp.

When challenged they claimed to be crew members and McCormack and Bishop gave false names. Mr Ralph said Bishop gave the first name that came into his head. "He had been listening to the radio, so he gave his name as Jimmy Young."

A man arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on Monday night outside the Sun newspaper office in London after attempting to sell a story to the newspaper about the arrest of a man in Belfast yesterday, writes Bob Rodwell.

Mervyn Moore, aged 40, was accompanied by two plainclothes detectives on a flight from Birmingham to London. He was arrested on Christmas Eve. He was charged with terrorism after he was arrested on Christmas Eve.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the two men and a companion were seen at 7.50 pm on Christmas Eve trying to board an Irish ferry via a car loading ramp.

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A man arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on Monday night outside the Sun newspaper office in London after attempting to sell a story to the newspaper about the arrest of a man in Belfast yesterday, writes Bob Rodwell.

Mervyn Moore, aged 40, was accompanied by two plainclothes detectives on a flight from Birmingham to London. He was arrested on Christmas Eve. He was charged with terrorism after he was arrested on Christmas Eve.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the two men and a companion were seen at 7.50 pm on Christmas Eve trying to board an Irish ferry via a car loading ramp.

Celebrations trouble-free for police

Several people were treated for eye injuries after being sprayed with foam from cans by revellers at New Year celebrations in Trafalgar Square, London.

The foam sprayed into the crowd was described by Scotland Yard as "possibly a sort of aerosol spray, and could be dangerous."

There were at least 78 arrests — mostly for drunkenness — as 50,000 people saw in 1985, but 56 of those arrested were only cautioned and police said the night had been relatively trouble-free.

Forty-eight people needed hospital treatment, including some slightly injured in fighting, but no one was detained. Others were treated on the spot by the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Police had taken a number of special safety precautions, including blocking off and draining the fountains and putting up crowd control barriers after deaths of two women in the 1983 celebrations.

About £10,000 of damage was caused when up to 4,000 people were involved in a disturbance in Lincoln.

Six police officers were hurt and six people were charged, mostly with allegedly causing criminal damage. Six others are still in custody.

Damage was caused to property near the ancient stone bow in the cathedral city during traditional celebrations.

The engineers were unhurt and ordered the evacuation of neighbouring houses. They later found a break in an 8-inch gas main in the street and made temporary repairs to it.

John Forth, aged 17, of Boughton, Nottinghamshire, was "very poorly" injured in hospital yesterday after rival teenage gangs had fought in the pit village of New Olton.

JPY 12.50

Guardian writers examine the secret Cabinet papers of 1954 released under the 30-year rule

Moves to stem black immigration

IMMIGRATION

THE CONSERVATIVE Government of 1954 was deterred from enacting openly discriminatory immigration laws only by fear of public opinion and hostile reaction from the Commonwealth and Empire.

Among the Cabinet papers are several documents for restricting black immigration, including the basis of what eventually became the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act.

A paper written in February by the Chancellor, Richard "Rab" Butler, for example, examines the possibility of restricting coloured entry to the Civil Service. Discussing the coloured recruits who had already been taken on, Mr Butler wrote: "They are not so easy to place as white recruits, of course. The Service Department would not regard coloured candi-

dates as being qualified in all respects to undertake the duties which would be required of them."

The Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, wrote in March that many MPs had told the Government "that various aspects of the problem are giving concern to their constituents... large numbers of coloured people are living on National Assistance or the immoral earnings of white women."

The year 1954 was something of a watershed for immigration from Britain's current and former colonies. At the beginning of the year, according to the Cabinet minutes, coloured immigration was running at 3,000 a year. By November the Cabinet was considering new information that 10,000 West Indians had arrived in 1954 alone, according to Mr Gwilym Lloyd George, who had taken over as Home Secretary there was now "no limit to the numbers likely to come here."

Even when the Government believed the lower figure to be correct, however, it was actively seeking ways of reducing it.

At first indirect methods were considered based on the principle of restricting the chances of black people finding jobs. However, Mr Butler and Sir David both concluded that such action was impossible. In Mr Butler's words, the resulting criticism would ensure "difficulties of principle... out of all proportion to any practical advantage."

The alternative, of course, was direct restriction of coloured immigration and the power to deport coloured British citizens who were already in the country.

In his January paper, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe pointed out that such a policy would "be a complete break with the traditional principle that any British subject has a right to enter freely." He therefore rejected the idea. The full Cabinet somewhat

reluctantly agreed to shelve the plan.

The provision of the new figures in November induced a new urgency. Mr Lloyd George warned the Cabinet on November 22 that there would be allegations of racial prejudice. But, he wrote, "the extent of the present immigration is causing many to revise their opinions." He emphasised that any laws would have to apply to all British subjects. However, in what would seem to be a tacit acceptance that the basis of the matter was racial, he suggested that the first step should be the establishment of a committee "to inquire into the position of coloured people in Great Britain."

Lord Swinton, the Commonwealth Secretary, was blunter, writing on November 23 that he approved the idea of a committee and that the only serious difficulties were in the sphere of public relations. He wrote: "I appreciate the force of the con-

text that if we are to legislate for restrictions on the entry of British subjects... the legislation should be non-discriminatory. This will not, however, conceal the fact that the problem is that of coloured immigrants from colonial territories."

By the end of 1954 the Cabinet was seriously considering legislation which closely resembled the 1962 Act: a limit to entry by British citizens from the colonies and Commonwealth and powers to deport them.

Its final decision was not made until 1955, and it appears that the principal arguments deployed against the proposals in Cabinet were "victorious" — the difficulty of "selling" such legislation to Commonwealth and public and the problem that "such legislation during the current session would almost certainly mean the abandonment of some other measure already in the legislative programme."

David Rose

Egypt invasion already planned

MIDDLE EAST

THE GOVERNMENT drew up a detailed plan to invade Israel, Egypt and Iraq in 1954. At the time, Britain had troops stationed in Cyprus, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait and the Trucial Sheikdoms.

Much of the Cabinet's time was spent on negotiations with the national Egyptian government over British control of the Suez Canal zone and its occupation by 80,000 British troops.

Cabinet minutes make clear that all senior members of the government, including the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, already envisaged a military attack on Egypt if they felt that British interests were threatened.

In January 1954 Lord Alexander of Tunis, the Defence Minister, told the Cabinet: "In the event of difficulties at Suez a brigade could be flown in from Cyprus and an armoured brigade could enter Egypt from Libya. Reinforcements from the United Kingdom could use the port of Tobruk. The retention of Suez would enable us to control the supply of oil to the Delta and to secure the southern entrance to the Canal."

The minutes add: "It was the general view of the Cabinet that this course of action offered considerable attractions."

By April Eden was insisting that "provisions ought also to be made for a more powerful follow-up operation, which would preserve British and foreign lives and property in Cairo and Alexandria by restoring order in these cities. If a situation arose which called for intervention by us, we might have an opportunity to set up an alternative government and we should be ill-advised to miss such an opportunity." The Egyptians already knew of British plans for occupying the Delta, Eden went on, and this knowledge "was a powerful guarantee of their good behaviour."

But the government's warlike intentions towards Egypt, later subdued, the Cabinet made clear at secret meetings intended to launch a punitive attack on China for its support of the Communist Vietnamese forces, and the British Government believed this could have led to nuclear war.

After the Vietnamese victory over the French in the spring of 1954 the Americans began to press Britain to help to form an anti-Communist coalition of states in South-east Asia which would warn China to stop backing the Vietnamese Communists.

The Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the Cabinet in April that he doubted whether any threat would work. The coalition would have to either withdraw its forces or take action against China.

Churchill agreed that Britain should avoid military involvement in Vietnam or China, in May he told the Cabinet that even if the United States engaged in military operations in Indo-China, "it would not necessarily follow that the UK would have to disassociate themselves politically from such a policy."

Seumas Milne

Co-operation on weaponry was stumbling block

US RELATIONS

STRAINS in Anglo-American relations, notably on cooperation about nuclear weapons and energy, led Churchill to propose a midsummer weekend meeting with President Eisenhower in Washington.

In a draft telegram to Eisenhower, dated May 23, 1954, and marked "top secret", Churchill wrote: "It seems to me that our meetings in the easy informal manner that we both desire may be of help in brushing away this chaff about Anglo-American rift which can benefit no one but our common foes."

There was much public comment at the time about British opposition to the scheme put forward by the US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, for an allied security pact. There were fears, particularly on the

Leader comment, page 8; Bomb in hands of secret few, page 13.

part of the Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, that this would involve British troops in Vietnam.

Churchill and Eden were also worried about American plans to give financial aid to Egypt, thereby bolstering a regime with which Britain had little sympathy.

But relations between the US and Britain were principally bedevilled, as they had been since the end of the second world war, by America's refusal to cooperate over development of the bomb and nuclear power.

"The main and obvious topic," Churchill wrote to Eisenhower, was exchange of information about "that nasty thing we are so lucky to have got. But he then crossed out that phrase, substituting, for it simply, "atomics etc."

Foreign Office files show how the Government tried to persuade Eisenhower, faced with a suspicious and reluctant Congress, to restore Anglo-American cooperation on nuclear matters to something approaching the close relationship of the war years.

Churchill was consistently worried about the lack of any real US use of the bomb, especially since by allowing US bombers to be based in East Anglia Britain had, as he put it, made itself the possible bullseye of a Soviet attack.

He agreed in April 1954 to publish the 1943 Quebec

agreement he made with

Roosevelt. This pact, which was kept secret from the Congress, stated that neither side would use the bomb without the other's consent.

Congress was furious when it heard of the Quebec agreement, though the 1946 McMahon Act virtually stopped all US-UK technical collaboration on nuclear issues. Cabinet papers reveal how the Government prevented Commons pressure to publish the 1948 modus vivendi between Attlee and Truman which — as a confidential FO memo put it — "surrendered the UK veto over the American use of the atomic bomb." Britain was never to regain that veto.

The Foreign Office argued that it would be embarrassing to reveal details of the modus vivendi and the negotiations surrounding it. A top secret memo shows how Britain had tried to insert a clause providing for consultation about the use of the bomb, but (Congress) would have none of it.

It referred to negotiations in 1949-51 which envisaged that "the UK would give up making weapons in Britain in return for full collaboration in the US programme. These negotiations came to an end," the FO recorded, "owing to the Fuchs, Pontecorvo and Maclean and Burgess cases." By 1954 all that the Government could rely on was an Eisenhower pledge to Churchill the previous year that there should be consultation on the circumstances ahead of which the bomb might be used and the targets against which it should be employed.

In fact, the mood in the US Congress prevented the American administration from sharing with the British even the results of nuclear research which they had promised, let alone research on nuclear weapons. Britain therefore developed its own programme and arranged to supply agreements with Australia and South Africa.

By 1955, with Britain developing its own independent nuclear programme and with the Soviet Union also agreed to relax restrictions on nuclear co-operation with its closest ally.

Richard Norton-Taylor



ALREADY PREPARING FOR SUEZ: The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden

Concern at the shortage of labour for coal industry

MINES

THE MOST serious difficulties presented by the coal industry to Churchill's Government in 1954 were shortages of output and labour.

The severe shortages after nationalisation in 1947 were a recent memory, and ministers agreed about the best way to attract more men to the pits, where 700,000 were then employed.

At a Cabinet meeting on June 2 the Minister for Fuel and Power, Geoffrey Lloyd, summed up a month-long debate conducted through Cabinet memoranda between himself and the Chancellor, Richard "Rab" Butler.

According to the minutes, Lloyd "was alive to the need for increasing the labour force in the mines." He had concluded that "the

greatest need was in South Yorkshire and the Midlands." The Cabinet concurred that "recruiting was most likely to be assisted by pursuing the scheme previously approved by the Cabinet for providing additional homes in mining villages."

On May 18, Lloyd wrote that he was "in a pointed touch" with the National Coal Board chairman, Sir Hubert Holdsworth, about improving industrial relations "to maximise output." "Fear of poverty and unemployment no longer operates" as a stimulus for men to produce more, Lloyd wrote.

The labour shortage gave the miners a stranglehold: "By a three-week strike in winter, which they could well afford, they could bring our whole economy to a standstill. Even working to rule on Saturdays alone they

could land us in extreme difficulties."

Lloyd and Butler discussed various methods to reduce coal consumption, including manufacturing gas from oil, investing in fuel-efficient plant in industry, and extending railway electrification, but could not reach agreement and nor could the Cabinet.

The only common ground was the need for more miners and warmer relations with the NUM, although Butler, in a memorandum on May 20, was more confident: "We must continue to press for better leadership and more capital investment in the mines... our manpower I think is unduly cautious (and, we must maintain a continuous and energetic recruiting drive until we have at least got back to the figure of 720,000 wage-earners on the colliery books."

David Rose

UK feared atomic war

VIETNAM

If agreement on the division of Vietnam had not been reached in Geneva in 1954 the American government intended to launch a punitive attack on China for its support of the Communist Vietnamese forces, and the British Government believed this could have led to nuclear war.

After the Vietnamese victory over the French in the spring of 1954 the Americans began to press Britain to help to form an anti-Communist coalition of states in South-east Asia which would warn China to stop backing the Vietnamese Communists.

The Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the Cabinet in April that he doubted whether any threat would work. The coalition would have to either withdraw its forces or take action against China.

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Seumas Milne

Forced labour camps plan

KENYA

THE CABINET decided to set up a system of labour camps in the British colony of Kenya, despite a warning that they would breach the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and the Council of

Europe's Human Rights Convention. The camps were intended for suspected members of the Kenyan independence movement, the Mau Mau.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, told the Cabinet in February 1954 that "the Governor of Kenya should be authorised to hold substantially increased num-

bers of these persons in detention and that, while under detention, they should be required to undertake useful employment." He hoped that the breaches of the conventions could be avoided by linking employment in the camps to the state of emergency in some way.

Seumas Milne

RSC leads Communist bloc tour

The British Council, which is making cuts of £2 million a year in real terms, has announced a wide-ranging programme of cultural events abroad — including the Royal Shakespeare Company in Poland.

The council said that such events "make an impact overseas which far outweighs the comparatively small sums spent on them."

The RSC would be the first large theatre company to visit Poland for 10 years, said the council. The Winter's Tale and The Crucible would be performed in Warsaw and Wrocław in January.

The tour had been arranged at short notice and the British Council was funding it with £75,000.

The Royal Ballet will perform Manon and a triple bill of Consort Lessons. A Month in the Country and Elite Symphonies in April in Hungary, Dresden and East Berlin. The council is giving £50,000 and Playways Bank International has also contributed.

The Ballet Rambert's visit to Poland in May will also be funded by the council, as will the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields' visit in March to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In November the Foreign Secretary announced that the council's 1985-86 budget would be cut by £1.1 million — equal to £2 million after inflation.



MOUNTING A PROMOTION: Mrs Irene Benjamin, who makes an annual new year ride through central London to promote the Riding for the Disabled Association.

Teachers justify 50-hour week claim by union

Teachers work an average of at least 50 hours a week, according to evidence being compiled by the National Union of Teachers. The union claims that it has details of one woman who works an extra 50 hours a week above school hours.

Another teacher said: "My wife is on the teaching staff at the same school. We don't see each other for days and nights on end."

The union asked members to keep a diary of hours they put into teaching during November. They were urged to log not only classes but staff meetings, parents' nights, prepara-

tion, and work done at home.

Diaries are now arriving at the union headquarters at the rate of 100 a day. The claim of a 50-hour week is based on a preliminary examination. It compares with a study made 10 years ago by the National Foundation for Education Research, which showed that the average working week of secondary teacher was 40-41 hours, and for a junior school teacher 39-40 hours.

Mr Doug McAvoy, the NUT deputy general secretary, said yesterday: "The evidence demonstrates a massive professional commitment by Britain's teachers."

Tradition rules in class

A study of teaching methods in primary schools has found that most teachers keep a firm grip on what is taught in the classroom and concentrate on teaching basic skills in English and maths.

The report, based on research sponsored by the Department of Education in which 2,528 teachers from large and small junior schools were questioned, challenges the view that child-centred education, in which teachers allow children to learn by discovery, is now the norm.

The findings, published in Educational Research, the journal of the National Foundation of Educational Research, show that the vast majority of junior school teachers are firmly

in control of their classroom. They decide what the children will do, they prefer a traditional style of teaching, and they are making increased use of teaching the whole class instead of splitting it up.

Teaching the basic skills in English and maths now seems to be the predominant feature of junior school classrooms. The report challenges the assumption made by the Plowden Committee, set up in 1963 to inquire into the state of primary education, that progressive methods were practised by a large number of teachers and were becoming the norm in schools.

The new report shows that only a small minority of teachers rely on one particular method of teaching.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO BRITISH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government has established a Royal Commission to inquire into the British nuclear tests that were conducted in Australia during the period of twelve years from 1 January 1952.

Inquiry Members

The President of the Royal Commission is Mr Justice J. R. McLennan, Chief Judge of the N.S.W. Land and Environment Court; the other Commissioners are Mr. J. H. Firth, Senior Health Physicist with the South Australian Health Commission and Dr. William Jones, Lecturer in Geography at the University of Newcastle, N.S.W.

Terms of Reference

The Royal Commission is to inquire into—

- the measures that were taken before and at the time of tests, and have since been taken for the purpose of protecting persons in and about Australia and the External Territories against exposure to the harmful effects of ionising radiation and against contact with radioactive substances and other toxic materials used in or produced by the tests;
- whether the measures so taken were adequate for that purpose, having regard to the measures considered appropriate for the protection of health and the standards applicable at the time of the tests as well as at the present time; and
- whether the health of persons in and about Australia and the External Territories was or has been adversely affected by reason of exposure to the harmful effects of ionising radiation or contact with radioactive substances or other toxic materials used in or produced by the tests.

The Royal Commission is to inquire particularly into—

- the management and conduct of the tests including the criteria for safe firing of the tests;
 - the arrangements made both at the time of the tests and afterwards to exclude unauthorized persons from areas in relation to the tests were prohibited areas or restricted areas for the purpose of the Defence (Special Undertakings) Act 1953 or otherwise;
 - radiological and other health physics standards and practices associated with the tests;
 - atmospheric atomic fallout monitoring arrangements associated with the tests;
 - the disposal within Australia of buildings, equipment and materials that were at the test sites; and
 - the measures taken, both at the time of the tests and afterwards, to manage the test sites.
- The Royal Commission is not restricted to examining matters relating only to Australian citizens, but in conducting its inquiry it is to have particular regard to the following persons, namely, members of the Australian Defence Force and civilians at the test sites, Royal Australian Navy personnel in the vicinity of the tests at the Monte Bellu Islands, Royal Australian Air Force personnel, including decommissioned crews, involved in atomic cloud sampling and tracking operations, and Aboriginals and other civilians in the general region of the test sites.
- The Royal Commission is able to take evidence in private where appropriate; for example, in cases where a matter is in issue between parties in proceedings in a court or other tribunal relating to the death or personal injury of any person, alleged to arise out of the tests; or where evidence involves classified documents or reference to the contents of classified documents.

Submissions

The date for lodgement of submissions to the Royal Commission has formally closed but has been extended for the purpose of hearings in the United Kingdom. Any person or organisation wishing to make a submission should address

The Secretary, Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia,

c/o St. James's Conference & Press Centre, 14 Little St. James's Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

The Royal Commission's formal hearings will commence at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday 3 January 1985 in the St. James's Conference and Press Centre and are open to the public and media representatives.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Report says 'irresponsibility' caused stock exchange crash

Peres faces pressure for inquiry into banks

From David Landau in Jerusalem

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and his senior Ministers are battling desperately against mounting pressure to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Israeli banks, following the publication this week of a devastating report on the crash of the local stock exchange in October 1982.

The report, by the State Comptroller, says that the country's leading banks systematically engaged, for many years, in "irresponsible manipulation" of their share prices on the Tel Aviv stock exchange in an "irresponsible fiscal adventure."

The report finds grave fault with the Bank of Israel, the Ministry of Finance, and the Securities Exchange Commission, which, through "actions and omissions," enabled this system of manipulation to grow until "the time bomb exploded" — at an estimated direct cost to the state of \$2.5 billion.

Mr Peres fears that an inquiry into the banks might undermine their standing and credibility at home and abroad. But the prestige of the State Comptroller's office, and the high standing of the Comptroller himself, Professor Yitzhak Tulk, make an inquiry almost inevitable unless the top executives of the leading banks and the Governor of the Bank of Israel resign of their own accord.

Mr Peres reportedly said last night that an inquiry commission "seems unavoidable" and key government Ministers were already discussing its terms of reference with members of the Knesset State Control Committee.

The heads of the four large commercial banks, Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Dis-

count Bank and Mizrahi Bank, have drawn an impenetrable wall of silence around themselves since the Comptroller's report was released on Monday night. They are "studying" the report, their spokesman says.

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr Moshe Mandelbaum, contends that the banks' manipulation of their own shares was an established fact of economic life when he took office in 1981.

This is also the line of defence adopted by the former finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor (Likud), who was swept from office at the time of the stock exchange collapse in October 1982.

The State Comptroller, in his report, traces the origins of the affair to the early 1970s, when legitimate and universally accepted "regulation" of share prices gave way to what Professor Tulk calls "irresponsible manipulation" which is forbidden on most stock exchanges.

The high-point, he says, came in the late 1970s and early 1980s when there ceased to be any relationship at all between the quoted price of the bank's shares on the stock exchange and the true value of their assets.

The banks, acting through subsidiaries, trust funds and pension funds, would deliberately buy up their own share emissions, thereby creating artificial demand and pushing the share prices steadily upwards.

But they were better than gilt-edged, because their profits were incomparably higher. And thus billions and billions of shekels were poured into this artificial prosperity.

Compounding this vast impropriety was the banks' practice of lending their clients money to buy shares in the bank, and accepting parcels of their own shares as collateral for bank loans.

The crash came when, after months of falling prices which had hit all other shares except those of the banks, public confidence suddenly began to sag, and people began en masse to move their savings from banks shares to hard currency.

The banks themselves tried to staunch the flow by pumping in their own assets — but these were quickly exhausted.

Eventually, on October 6, 1982, the Government stepped in, closed the stock exchange and proclaimed an "emergency" whereby bank shares still held by the public would become, in effect, government debentures.



Dead Sea Patrol: Two armed Israeli gunboats cruise in Dead Sea waters during a recent patrol. The US-built boats have been fitted with glass fibre hulls to cope with the sea's heavy salt content, but other operational detail is being kept secret.

Israel's burial offer

TEL AVIV: Israel disclosed yesterday that it had proposed to Jordan that the body of the assassinated Palestinian leader, Mr Fahd Kawasme, be returned to Israel for burial in exchange for four Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.

The Defence Ministry said that the burial of the former Hebron Mayor in Amman on Monday indicated that the proposal was rejected.

But a spokesman said that Israel stood by its offer and would allow him to be buried in Hebron if the soldiers were returned.

Mr Kawasme, who was depicted as mayor of Hebron and expelled from the West Bank by Israeli authorities in 1980, was assassinated by two gunmen outside his home in Amman on Saturday.

The four soldiers whose return Israel is seeking were all declared missing in action during the Lebanon war in August, 1982.

Earlier yesterday, Israeli troops stopped Arabs holding a mock funeral for Mr Kawasme in Hebron. About 500 mourners, carrying a mock coffin, marched from outside Hebron, but were stopped by troops who fired teargas and rubber bullets at stone-throwing demonstrators. — Reuter/AP.

Lebanese suspend judgment as new security plan gets underway

From Jim Muir in Beirut

The first phase of Lebanon's latest security plan, to replace warring militia along the main coast road, is scheduled to get under way today.

Militias in the coastal Kharroub region, just north of the Israeli front lines, yesterday started to gather up their heavy weapons, dismantle mines, and remove the barricades which have blocked the coast road from Beirut to the south for more than a year.

The first stage of the plan, to be completed by Sunday, is to be supervised by Lebanese internal security forces. If all goes well, the militias will then stand down, allowing specially-selected Lebanese army units to deploy along the coast road and into the Kharroub region early next week. This is in line with a security plan hammered out after months of wrangling between Lebanese factions.

Some reports here indicate that the Lebanese position may be softened, following last week's two-day summit meeting between President Amin Gemayel and President Assad of Syria. Israeli leaders have also expressed hopes that a

more flexible Lebanese position may make agreement possible. It remains to be seen whether such hints of flexibility in the talks may make the Israelis more enthusiastic about the arrival of the Lebanese army on the threshold of

the Israeli occupation zone. So far, even rightwing Phalangist members of the Lebanese government have said that Israel is against the new security plan and will do all it can to obstruct it, using "local tools."

The announcement of the security plan — and of another ceasefire — on Monday was followed by another outburst of shelling in the hills south-east of Beirut, between Druze militia on one hand, and Lebanese troops and Christian militia on the other. Although the situation was calmer by last night, few Lebanese will have faith in the new security plan until they have seen it happen.

Reuter adds from Tel Aviv: A number of countries may pull their troops out of Lebanon unless Lebanon and Israel reach agreement on security in south Lebanon by April. Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's envoy to the UN, said yesterday. The force's mandate is up for renewal in April.

Mr Gemayel: Greater flexibility



Mr Gemayel: Greater flexibility

Arafat vows to increase armed conflict

Amman: The PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, vowed yesterday to step up armed struggle against Israel to seek an independent homeland for the Palestinian people.

In a statement marking the twentieth anniversary of the Palestinian "revolution," the first guerrilla attack against Israel, Mr Arafat denounced the policies of the US and Israel in the Middle East.

"Armed struggle which restored the Palestinian people's identity... has been and will remain the fundamental method and choice and it will be escalated," he said. "I recommend to the revolutionary generation the path of Jihad (struggle) towards Palestine and Jerusalem, the target of the gun is to liberate the land... there is no life for a nation which loses the military option," he added.

Mr Arafat said: "The United States' so-called Middle East peace initiatives are essentially aimed at consolidating the outcome of (Israel) aggression. Mr Arafat also repeated

charges against Syria, saying it was behind the current rift within the Palestinian movement and was trying to control the PLO.

Kathryn Davies adds from Cairo: The spiritual leader of Egypt's Coptic orthodox Christians, Pope Shenouda, was yesterday freed, enabling him to conduct midnight Mass on January 6 — which is Christmas Eve in the calendar of the Coptic church.

The pope was formally confined to a desert monastery 100 miles from Cairo by the late President Sadat, a month before the latter's assassination in October 1981. He was also stripped of his temporal authority. Mr Sadat accused the Coptic leader of meddling in politics and causing dissent between the country's 6-8 million Copts and the 40-million-strong Muslim majority.

During the 1970s there were several violent clashes between the two communities. Tension was particularly acute in upper Egypt where two provinces have the highest concentrations of Copts in the country.

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Koivisto hits out at cruise

From Donald Fields in Helsinki

PRESIDENT Mauno Koivisto yesterday called for a total ban on long-range cruise missiles, as a means of assisting progress in disarmament talks.

His reference to the issue is significant, since it has been excluded from the Nordic defence debate since December, 1982, when Mr Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish Foreign Minister, said Mr Andrei Gromyko had not raised it during talks.

Earlier, the Russians had hinted at measures that neutral countries such as Finland and Sweden should take to intercept American cruise missiles flying through their air space towards Soviet targets.

Though lacking the resources to create near fool-proof systems, both the Finnish and Swedish armed forces have been building up some sort of interception capability.

Dr Koivisto was especially concerned with a forthcoming generation of cruise weapons, most of which would be deployed on ships, submarines and aircraft operating in northern areas. It was hard to locate and track them and to know whether they carried nuclear warheads.

Mr Koivisto called on the nuclear powers to give undertakings that would assist Finland's aim of creating a treaty-regulated nuclear weapon-free zone, in the Nordic area.

Reuter adds from Moscow: An unofficial Soviet "peace" group called yesterday for Moscow to be declared a nuclear-free zone.

In a statement telephoned to Western correspondents, the self-styled "Group to establish Trust Between the USA and USSR" also suggested that Western films on nuclear war, such as "The Day After," should be shown on Soviet television.



The Pope arrives at St Peter's Basilica yesterday. He later told a crowd of 40,000 that nuclear disarmament was a moral question transcending ideological interests

French keep Greenland in

Brussels: A French veto will prevent the sparsely-populated island of Greenland becoming the first country to leave the European Community, commission officials say. It was due to quit yesterday.

They said that France continued to insist that the island, which is part of Denmark, should stay in the Community until the last of the 10 member parliaments, the Irish, ratifies the exit treaty. This is not expected before the end of January.

"As far as we are concerned, nothing happens on January 1," one commission official said.

Other members were prepared to accept a temporary solution treating Greenland as if it had left the bloc. But France was against allowing a part of the Community to break away before ratification was complete, commission sources said.

The issue of Greenland's departure proved controversial in Paris, with rightwing MPs arguing that the riches of the island made its loss comparable to France's sale of Louisiana to the US last century.

An agreement between the Community and Greenland signed last March puts the island outside the bloc's customs area and guarantees it around \$20 million a year in return for fishing rights.

But, due to what one official called an "oversight," the Irish Parliament forgot to ratify the exit treaty before breaking its Christmas recess.

British tourist in coma

Miami: One of two British nurses shot and nearly killed while exploring Inca monuments in Peru may be able to return to Britain this week, hospital officials said.

Christine Mullins, 24, was still in a coma, but her vital signs had stabilised enough for her to be moved, said a spokesman for Jackson Memorial Hospital, Mr Woody Davis.

"We're trying to make arrangements to move her on Wednesday," Mr Davis said, adding "there's a good chance" that she will be able to make the trip then.

Ms Mullins, of Dovercourt, Essex, and her friend Sarah Beishaw were on a three-month South American holiday, visiting pyramids built in pre-Inca times when they were set upon by bandits demanding money.

The would-be thieves shot Ms Mullins in the throat when the women refused their demands, Ms Beishaw said.

The young nurse nearly died there, on December 12, but mouth-to-mouth resuscitation administered by the 22-year-old Ms Beishaw kept her alive during a tortuous journey by horse-drawn cart and van to Trujillo, Peru, where she received emergency medical treatment.

Her parents, John and Mary Mullins, flew from their home near London to Lima and brought their daughter to Miami on December 21 aboard an air ambulance.

Her condition worsened and at best, doctors here now say Ms Mullins will be paralysed from the neck down because the bullet hit her spine.

The parents have been staying free of charge in hospital facilities across from the main building, Mr Davis said, which has saved the family about \$300 dollars.

Mr Mullins, a self-employed marine pilot, figures there's just enough money left in his daughter's \$60,000 insurance policy to cover another air ambulance to London, but that does not take care of Jackson Memorial's bill, expected to run about \$1,500 a day. — AP.

Vigilantes take to the streets of New York

New York: People in this city of crime are turning themselves into vigilantes, to a swelling chorus of praise from beleaguered New Yorkers including Mayor Edward Koch.

In the latest incident of vigilante law on New York streets, a crowd of 50 people pulled a hit-and-run suspect from his car and beat him senseless.

Now police say they will not try to find the vigilantes responsible for the second act of public vengeance in the city in 11 days.

"As far as we're concerned, the case is closed," a police spokesman said.

The Mayor called the crowd's reaction "wonderful," but warned people not to take the law into their own hands.

Witnesses said a crowd of up to 50 people pulled the suspect from his car on Monday after he had knocked down and killed a mother of two and failed to stop. A taxi driver who gave chase forced him off the road and he was kicked and punched by the crowd until police arrived. He has since been charged with murder and drunken driving.

A white gunman who won the hearts of thousands of New Yorkers four days before Christmas, when he shot four black youths demanding money from him on the subway, has meanwhile surrendered to police.

Police named the man as Mr Bernard Hugo Goetz, a 37-year-old electrical engineer from

Greenwich village. The man, who gave himself up in New Hampshire, has not yet been charged.

The police said he had been missed three years ago, and later applied for a pistol permit. This was refused.

The subway shootings, compared with the hit 1974 film, Death Wish, sparked off a bitter controversy.

Police opened a special telephone number seeking information on the gunman, only to be inundated with thousands of calls praising his action from people who claimed to have been threatened on the city's underground system for long enough.

Some, however, denounced the vigilante violence. Three of the youths, who were carrying sharpened screwdrivers, are expected to recover, but one is believed to be permanently paralysed.

Mr Koch, who earlier had criticised the public response to the shooting, expressed delight at news of the surrender.

But other New Yorkers continued to rally around the man who they say stood up to the marauding gangs of toughs, on the city's subways.

"If he comes in here, I'll give him a gift," Mr Adel Tadawz, who manages a grocery shop next to Mr Goetz' home, said.

The driver beaten up in the other vigilante incident was under police guard yesterday in hospital, where he was initially said to be in serious condition. — Reuter/LAT.

Record famine donations

From Mark Tran in Washington

Donations for the Ethiopian famine relief effort have reached record levels. In the past two months, the American public has given at least \$40 million, a response that exceeds any outpouring of US aid in more than a decade.

Mr Peter Davies, president of Interaction, a coalition of private agencies formed in July, said, "the phenomenal weeks, \$6 million was raised response by the public far sur-

passes the donations made in 1979 to relieve starvation in Cambodia or in 1973 during the last major drought in Africa."

One aid organisation alone — Catholic Relief Services — received \$25 million for drought aid to Africa, largely for Ethiopia. Another, World Vision, said 400,000 letters arrived at its headquarters in California in November. In the last eight weeks, \$6 million was raised for Ethiopia.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Malta to improve relations

THE NEW Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Carmelo Mizzi Bonnici, said on Monday night that his Government was committed to improving relations with the European Community and above all with Italy.

But in his first major speech since taking office on December 27, Mr Mizzi Bonnici said that Malta would not cultivate links with European states at the expense of its "friendship" with North African and other Arab countries.

He also called on the Community states to do more to balance trade with the Mediterranean island, in order to create a favourable political climate. — Reuter.

Hijack foiled

An American Airlines plane with 197 people aboard arrived in New York early yesterday after being hijacked to Cuba by a man identified by US television as a convicted murderer. Israel's Labeet was being flown from the Virgin Islands to stand trial in New York, when he seized control of the plane. — Reuter.

Papers released

AN Israeli committee said yesterday that lawyers for both Time Magazine and the former defence minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, would be allowed to study a classified document of a report on the 1982 massacre at Falastin in Lebanon. Mr Sharon is suing Time in a New York court for \$30 million, charging that he was libelled in a report on the killings. — Reuter.

Pisa pleaser

UNUSUALLY wet weather last year stabilised the subsoil under the leaning tower of Pisa and reduced its additional tilt to 4.6 centimetres in an annual average of 1.20mm officials said yesterday in Pisa. The marble bell tower leans about 17 feet off the vertical. — Reuter.

Siberian link

AN AMERICAN anthropologist has discovered a language link between Siberian tribes and California Indians, which may prove that the tribes traveled to the US 5,000 years ago. Mr Olaya has been in the study also traces similarities in hunting methods and weaponry between the two peoples. — AP.

Briton murdered

A BRITON, whose body was found on Monday in a forest parking lot outside Heilbronn, was killed a week before a robber used his car in a bank raid, West German police reported yesterday. Eugene Richard Wether, aged 37, was an engineer from Swanage, Dorset.

Rebel airwaves

SALVADOREAN guerrillas took over three radio stations in San Salvador on Monday, a broadcast an "end of the year message." The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front called on Salvadorans to "intensify the war to win the peace." — AP.

Gorilla record

THE world's oldest captive gorilla, Massa, died of a stroke at the weekend, aged 44. Philadelphia Zoo officials said yesterday that Massa has been in the Guinness Book of Records for longevity in captive gorillas. — Reuter.

Assam cut off

COMMUNICATION links were still cut off yesterday with the southern district of India's Assam state, hit on Monday by its worst earthquake since 1950. The death toll was put at 20 with more than 100 injured. — Reuter.

Antarctic first

CHINESE scientists yesterday laid the foundations of their first Antarctic observation station on King George Island. The station has been named after China's Great Wall. — Reuter.

Plane blazes

AN INDONESIAN airliner crashed-landed at Ngurah Rai in Denpasar, Bali, at the weekend. All 100 passengers escaped before the plane burst into flames. — AP.

N. Zealand hit

NEW Zealand's North Island was hit yesterday by a powerful earthquake. Registering about 6.5 on the Richter scale, the earthquake was centred about 150 km north of Whakatane. — Reuter.

Baby transplant

AN Australian baby underwent his second liver transplant in Los Angeles on Monday. Two weeks ago Kevin Mitchell, aged eight months, rejected a new liver. — AP.



Dear Diary

WINIFRED LLEWELLYN's first serious relationship, with a young lieutenant, probably began as a childhood friendship. There is no doubt the couple felt something for each other but when things looked like getting serious, early in 1886, Winifred's mother stepped in and told her daughter the match was unsuitable.

December 12, 1895 "Charlie is my darling! Got a letter from the Earl, he said something too sweet for words I do think... he is the sweetest being on earth."

As a near neighbour, Winifred would have met Charles Maclean before the diaries begin, but by 1895 it is obvious that she is fond of him. These first references to him occur in code, and use his nickname — the Earl. She used a code in an attempt to stop her prying family from teasing her. On November 28, 1895, the day before she married, she mentioned: "I had the Earl's letter this morning... she had written: 'We stirred the (Christmas) pudding today... wonder if our wishes will come true mine of course was the same as usual and does not come off till I'm 21 if ever!'" The wish must have been every girl's of that period. Even after the marriage she continued to make lists of her friends' engagements.

As a young lieutenant in the West India Regiment, Charles was stationed abroad, and Winifred continued to write letters and the occasional postcard from him throughout 1896. However he by no means dominated her thoughts. In August, while on holiday in Germany with her father, she writes of some people she had befriended only days before, and of one in particular: "We went to the station to see them off, there were many regrets and much weeping... really on the side of Geoff who was far too overcome even to look out of the window!!" But next day she is happily recording that "young Arthur Rose is very nice and amusing... I like him very much (I hope he won't ever get hold of this) he is 6ft 2ins and so good looking, fair and very determined to look at..."

But Charles was never superseded by these competitors. The glamour of distant parts surrounded him, and on May 30, 1897 she heard he was returning, having been chosen to lead some of his regiment in the Jubilee procession. He had been in Jamaica for two and a half years.

June 10, 1897 "This morning to my great surprise Father read out of the Globe Charles'

'He was off to the front ripping for him, but hardly enjoyable for me.' Winifred Llewellyn reveals innermost thoughts on her first love affair in this extract from her diaries, written in the 1890s and edited by Peter Symes, her grandson.



Darling Charlie bites on the bullet

arrival at Southampton so I suppose we shall see something of him soon (D.V.)"

June 21, 1897 "Went up on the 10.56 (to London). As we were to dine at the Cafe Royal with Poppet and CWM (Charles) we started at a quarter to six and arrived at seven the crush was so fearful we could scarcely get along. Charlie was looking more beautiful than ever but not very well and so thin however down at home we will fatten him up! Afterwards they went on by cab: "Mother and HC in one hansom and I and CWM in another as far as he was concerned I think he enjoyed himself but I cannot say that drive amused me as I was the whole time trying to make him see reason, which needless to say he won't."

June 22, 1897 Jubilee Day. Winifred watched the event from seats in Pall Mall — "people went nearly mad with excitement and the air was a perfect sight with waving hats and handkerchiefs... and did not see Charles till the next day after he had attended the Royal Academy."

June 23, 1897 "When I returned I found the beautiful Charles awaiting me and... he took me down to the New Gallery which is better than the Academy. Poor old C isn't in the best of spirits I fear and every time I say anything I

seem to put my foot in it. I hope he is not going to be depressed because of a certain affair. He need not have worried. By April of the following year his status has changed to "Dearest." By then he was abroad again, and the diary written between July 97 and March 98 which would have explained things has been lost, almost certainly suppressed by Winifred herself. In the first entry of the new diary, Charles is in Sierra Leone, and in action.

April 1, 1898 "To my great and earnest delight, I got a letter today from Dearest by the second post, but its contents by no means cheered me up — his news was that he was on the front. Of course it's ripping for him but scarcely enjoyable for me... his letter was dated March 14 and since then I have seen Col. Bosworth's departure mentioned in the Standard, there yesterday I saw Col. B. is reported to have died of heat apoplexy... all this made such a coward of me concerning Dearest... in his letter he said that the (Col. B) was in an awful fright at going and not at all suited to camping out in the frightful heat, being of such a size, and now the poor wretch is dead, it seems rather awful."

This local rebellion (against the imposition of a hut tax) was successfully repressed, but

Charles was wounded, a bullet hitting him to the right of his nose and breaking two or three teeth. He recovered from this, and returned bearing a bent brass button that had deflected a second bullet as an offering for Winifred. While still waiting for news, she was obviously unable to contain herself:

April 11, 1898 "The Mater and I had a long discussion about Dearest and I am afraid that my tongue proved slightly too loose... however I don't think any harm will come of it. She was awfully nice about it but I don't quite think that she understands the exact situation of things." Winifred was beginning to move on to dangerous ground.

April 17, 1898 "... the birds are simply bursting their fat little throats with singing and the buds are just full of flowers and in fact the whole world seems too beautiful for words today, only all this simply makes me long long for my Dearest... these four months have seemed twice as long as his two and a half years in Jamaica, it just shows what an awful mix I have become... there is a huge blackbird sitting on a tree quite close here singing such a song, and I can hear him say Charly-Charly quite plainly!"

April 23, 1898 "... frantic excitement... a letter from Dearest, a tiny scrap of paper,

closely written in pencil, which had got so rubbed that I could scarcely read it, but after much scrutiny with the magnifying glass I managed to make out: 'Just a line to tell you I am flourishing and hope by the time this reaches you to be at S.I. and from there home again.'"

May 16, 1898 RED LETTER DAY (in the margin). "A letter from Dearest at last! Just what I needed! I shall have him with me once again. Poor man he has had three teeth shot out and will have to go to town to have something done to the roof of his mouth, but they say he will have no evil effects of his wound but a scar on his cheek, which is rather nice than otherwise."

This is the last careful entry — the diary breaks off between May 24 and May 31, and on that day she writes:

"All I know about Wednesday and Thursday is that Mother and I fell out about Dearest's letters and I told her straight out what I had discovered at (the) Norfolk Hotel in connection with one, well she was naturally furious and did not speak to me till Friday."

Winifred was sent off to stay with cousins in Wiltshire. I suspect that what she discovered was that someone had opened and read the letter she refers to, just as the diaries were opened and read and

sometimes tampered with. For a month Charles is not mentioned, and during that time her father died after a long illness so the family was preoccupied with the bereavement:

June 25, 1898 "... such a comfort to know that one is safe from callers at least for the present." Charles came to the funeral, and continued to call.

June 29, 1898 "The beloved Charles turned up today and stayed till after dinner, we spent most of the day parading and were chaffed most frightfully in consequence poor thing he is fearfully gone I'm afraid, even more so than I am."

Throughout August Charles continued to visit, but Winifred's family was becoming more distraught as each day brought more discoveries about their financial affairs. It seems that her father had not left them what was expected, and whether this created the second upheaval, or whether that would have followed anyway is difficult to judge, but in September the bomb finally burst. Winifred was away staying with friends while her mother consulted the lawyers.

September 1, 1898 "... today I got a letter from Mater saying that I must write to Dearest and make him understand that there can be no possible

arrangement between him and me, as putting aside the fact that we cannot live on 2d a year we are totally unfitted for each other, that I am not in the least in love with him and it would be absurd to let myself be his slave, etc., etc. I set my mind to it and wrote to Dearest telling him all. I dread to think of the consequences, he will I know take it terribly to heart but what can I do, I must comply with Mother's wishes. Of course she is right about the financial part of the business but as to suiting one another I think that might be left for us to judge, however its all done with now."

September 5, 1898 "I got the answer to my letter... it was just as I had expected... She wrote back trying to comfort him, then tried again with her mother."

September 16, 1898 "It is ten days since I wrote but I could not bring myself to put in anything as I have been in such trouble lately. I had a final discussion with Mother on the subject who absolutely forbade any idea of an engagement... so I wrote explaining all, and back came a letter such as I have never had in my life before... the long and the short of which was that he thought I was giving him up because I didn't care for him, so I got permission to write once again and explain all, how I had been terribly distressed I was at my failure — thank God he knows now how truly I love him. Of course we are not allowed to correspond."

The affair was over. A month later she saw Charles in a crowded London drawing room looking "very down in the mouth" and after a time they were permitted to write to each other again: "I had a letter of the kind which we have decided we are to write, it seemed like that from him. Then in November Winifred was sent to India where, as designed, she met and became engaged to a more suitable man, a Major Jackson, 20 years her senior. She returned to England in May, 1899."

May 11, 1899 "It made me think back to find C.W.'s initial in the wilderness beech tree... however all that is over and done with and although it saddens me to look back on it, I cannot regret it all with this new happiness which has been sent me." But the words are misleading. She should be allowed a postscript to her story. In March, 1899, before her engagement, she had been reading through the earlier entries and had allowed herself a rare outburst:

March 5, 1899 "... what absolutely empty things words are, and how impossible things look on paper, any stranger reading it would think one had no feeling and hardly cared at all when all the time one was just distracted with grief I do not even now realise what a terrible thing happened last year... it simply makes my head swim."

Tomorrow: Engagement and Marriage

Msprint

TWO American feminists teaching a course together realised that they were spending a lot of time talking about their looks. They thought that as educated, mature women they should have got beyond that sort of thing. But they hadn't. So being educated, intelligent women what did they decide to do? Write a book about it.

Robin Tolmach Lakoff and Raquel L. Sherr's *Face Value: The Politics of Beauty* (Routledge and Kegan Paul £12.95) is the highly efficient and expensive result. They give beauty a thorough but conventional going over. How have attitudes to beauty changed? What does beauty mean in modern life? What do women, and men, think about it? How pervasive is racism in ideas of beauty? All good stuff, in fact, but this 300-page dissertation. But I kept thinking: is this telling me anything new? And is beauty such a problem for women in the way that they say?

More hard to disagree with most of it. Beauty is not a fixed and objective phenomenon but a set of ever-changing and contradictory myths, the signal both good and evil, stupidity and brains, serenity and madness. For some women beauty brings a power, albeit passive, with which they gain access to men's power, the active power of achievement, wealth, and politics. And beauty creates a hierarchy among women, separating one from another. The problem with all this is that just don't think "beauty" per se is as crucial to most women as they suggest. Nor is it the main factor separating women from women, or men from men. Two arguments that it is women's chief source of power in a male world is to be stuck in a view of women's passivity that feminism long ago transcended. Yes, women live in a world of competition, of images, and many women reflect this in individual obsessions with looks, weight, and so on. But that has been gone into elsewhere, and more effectively.

More interesting in this book might have been a look at the politics of the beauty industry, the millions of dollars, pounds, yen and francs poured into encouraging women to consume products which will improve their self-image. Throughout this book I felt the point of it, its central premise, eluding me. A bit like beauty itself — the longer you look the less you understand.

Dale Spender is concerned with women's power in a very different way. She has become a one-woman archaeological of feminist ideas, uncovering and writing about women of the past, and encouraging a sense of continuity. *Time and Tide Wait For No Man* (Pandora Press £5.95) uncovers a magazine, A political weekly run for and by women in the 1890s and 1900s. Time and Tide was a testament to the continuing vitality and variety of feminism after the (partial) winning of the vote in 1918.

Lots of talented women wrote for Time and Tide and it's fascinating to see what political women of that time were doing and thinking. Dale Spender gives us photographs of key contributors, and then a selection of articles on different subjects such as politics, peace, women's affairs and so on. Plus there are adverts, jokes, quotes and reproductions of original articles. So it's a book for dipping in and enjoying although I read it straight through.

Dale Spender admits agonising over choice of material and cutting (from an original manuscript of half a million words) but I think she's done well. For she makes an argument that the feminism of the time was preoccupied with very similar issues to feminism now — peace and disarmament, trade unionism, equalisation, the "failure" of equality legislation, to name but a few. Some of the articles, like the ones on trade unionism and marriage make uncanny but persuasive reading, proof of the non-changingness of a masculine world.

Time and Tide seems to have been a militantly feminist but liberal paper — although many women of different political views wrote for it. It was at least an establishment. It approved of the Manchester Guardian, thought women in the Liberal party were the most independent of all the women in political parties. It expended quite formidable energy on monitoring MPs' voting and speaking records. And Time and Tide did seem to mobilise the new "women's vote" quite effectively. Rather like the 300 group today (although far more radical) Time and Tide believed that women must act as a non-sectarian pressure group, pressing the claims of women anywhere and everywhere. In an introduction Dale Spender argues for similar politics today, and for the relevance of a Time and Tide type paper. We may see one started yet.

But however consistent the concerns of feminism there are also vast differences between then and now. Some of the articles and attitudes of Time and Tide would not find a comfortable place in the women's liberation movement now. The assumptions underlying articles on the "supply" of domestic servants, or Rebecca West's veiled allusion to "unnatural instincts." I presume she was referring to lesbianism. Young Lesbians (London Gay Teachers' Union £2.50) is very timely, a product of the feminism, which has put sexuality on the political map.

Melissa Benn

GI Joe, the number one toy, is clearly a man of anger



AMERICAN DIARY

Linda Blandford

OBSERVERS of small boys can attest to the almost ubiquitous presence in post-Christmas nurseries of GI Joe. "A Real American Hero." He appears in all his manifestations: crouched behind a machine gun, plunging forward atop a tank, raking bullets, lobbing grenades, throwing flames, dealing death, defeating enemies. GI Joe, the exterminator as good guy, the toy shop's hero in this season of peace and goodwill.

Let us leave aside for a moment the undercurrent of annihilation represented by this marketing phenomenon although it is precious few years ago that toy shops, bending to the moral whim of the time — actually apologised for stocking guns or soldiers. What is disturbing as the embracing of military might and ideals per se, is the form that this takes. Look for a second at any GI Joe: the head poked aggressively forward, the arms tensing to strike or let fire, the pugna-cious chin, the momentum to move forward, the longing to destroy and get it over with.

Britain's old-fashioned soldiers — still sold by the crate in New York to middle-aged Christopher Robins — at least suggest some reticence in the lamentable business of killing. They are but wimps: the upright posture, the straight back, the eye set on a distant honour. Even Mr T dolls have about them some suggestion of forbearance: the fists are clenched but stayed, those bared teeth could, as easily, be a smile. GI Joe has about him no such ambiguity. GI Joe, the number one toy of Christmas present, is clearly a man of anger, straining to fight.

It is, above all, worth noting that in this age of the volunteer army, GI Joe is perceived as white. There is in short, nothing about him that does not have, upon reflection, its ugly implications. GI Joe's popularity, however, goes as far as his anger, unchallenged, it is as if he has no more complicated existence than as an outlet for good, clean fun, "create your



own adventures, ages 3 and up." And all the while, controversy rages as to the relative ugliness of Cabbage Patch kids.

It is often said here that rage — the burning, unquenchable rage of the sixties — is no longer. That

may be. Anger, though, is everywhere. It is, in fact, the older ones sit and smile on them. And suddenly, into this sunny, safe spot, came trouble and anger. Two slight, thin youths — 18 perhaps? — were running along a path, lightly, without noise. At first, no one paid attention.

A policeman came behind them, another, older man on his heels, the young men stopped on a bench, as if from a long, long seconds for those on the park benches to absorb that something was amiss. The square woke up to see two young men, black, of course, sitting on a bench, as if from a long, long seconds for those on the park benches to absorb that something was amiss.

Neither youth said a word — who would have dared? "Nothing to say, huh?" jeered one policeman. "So why did you run? Nothing to say for yourself now?" Another leaned down into a mesmeric, raised face, peck marked, and yellow. "You say a word, boy, and I'll break your nose."

Roughly, the boys' clothes were searched, jackets, trousers, shopping bag; letters

gently rich, justly famous. Young mothers push children here, the older ones sit and smile on them. And suddenly, into this sunny, safe spot, came trouble and anger. Two slight, thin youths — 18 perhaps? — were running along a path, lightly, without noise. At first, no one paid attention.

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were torn as a wallet was ripped open. The policeman found nothing. On what pretext, then, were they handcuffed together and pushed into the police car? Was it on the identification of the shopkeeper who said, at one point: "I don't care if you only took a nickel — I've had it with stealing!"

No one dared to do anything to say a word to stop it. Several women in long fur jackets, edged towards the bench before the boys were taken away. They told one another, in low, mumbling voices, that it was disgusting, that the police had at least know that people were there, watching. They said not a word aloud — there was no

signs of the times. The square woke up to see two young men, black, of course, sitting on a bench, as if from a long, long seconds for those on the park benches to absorb that something was amiss. The square woke up to see two young men, black, of course, sitting on a bench, as if from a long, long seconds for those on the park benches to absorb that something was amiss.

When Mum's not the word

Sharing your house with your mother — even temporarily — is bad for you, bad for her, and does nothing for your career or your love life, says Liv O'Hanlon

"WHAT have you done with that silk shirt?" I screamed, ripping away at the clothes in my wardrobe. "You know I needed it today. I've got to see someone important." "I'll do it now." "No, don't bother, I'll find something else." Minutes later I slammed the front door and stomped off down the path. By the time I'd reached the gate — all of 10 paces — I burst out laughing. It had struck, heavily, that I was behaving like a bossy and fairly unpleasant husband.

The point is that I'm not — a husband that is. Nor even a wife. I'm a daughter and the person I was being so dreadful to was my own dear mother.

Career women of the 1980s don't have mothers, or at least not the ones who come to stay forever. Mine has, and after years of blissful independence, it's a raw shock. The plan was that we should move into a house large enough to split into two, but moving house is a drawn out procedure, and it's been six months.

We are stuck in a two-

bedroomed terrace, sharing a telly, a living room, dining room, and, of course, the telephone. We don't share the kitchen; she's taken it over.

When you've been used to 15 interference-free years, to have someone sitting at home, who all day has passed words only with the shoe repair man, when you've had a day as the butt of features editors' foibles and printers overheated by deadlines, it's difficult.

All you want to do is have a quiet 10 minutes in your own domain examining your nails or watching the news, and then mooch into the kitchen for a delicious snippet. What you get is: "Did you have a good day? I took your shoes to the menders. I was wondering if I should...?" and out pours a deluge of domesticity. "The cat's pose is running, should we (we?) take him to the vet... clean your room... go to the dentist?"

I know perfectly well that it's lonely to leave the town where you've lived for 12 or 13 years to come to London to live for the first time when

you're over 60; it's nigh-on insupportable to live in someone else's house, with none of your own things, but that's her side of the story. It niggles, and badly, to have my mother here.

I'm fortunate: she gets on well with my friends, doesn't censure my actions (rather pointedly doesn't), is attractive (maybe I'm jealous) and far from senile. But I have this picture looming in my mind of the aging spinster caring for her aged parent, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans

money. There are plenty of them about; at the last count, in 1980, there were more than 200,000 single women caring for elderly or sick relatives in England and Wales. They must be going mad with irritation, or maybe there is an outbreak of saintliness that I don't know about. It certainly isn't infecting me. I seem to grow grumpier by the day or even worse, behave like my father in moments that I'd prefer to forget.

Don't get me wrong, there are times of great hilarity and

it's good to have all your housework, washing and ironing done, but then there are men. Men are sky creatures when it comes to mothers. They don't want to meet them and are afeared when they know that in the house, mother comes too. Maybe they think all mothers want to marry off their daughters (mercifully not absolutely so in my case).

So I meet them elsewhere. I go out and stay out. The first night I stayed out I arrived back at 10 in the morning. My

mother was standing in the window watching the road. The second time, learning from the explosion that followed on the first, she managed to restrict herself to a chair but she was reading the newspaper upside down.

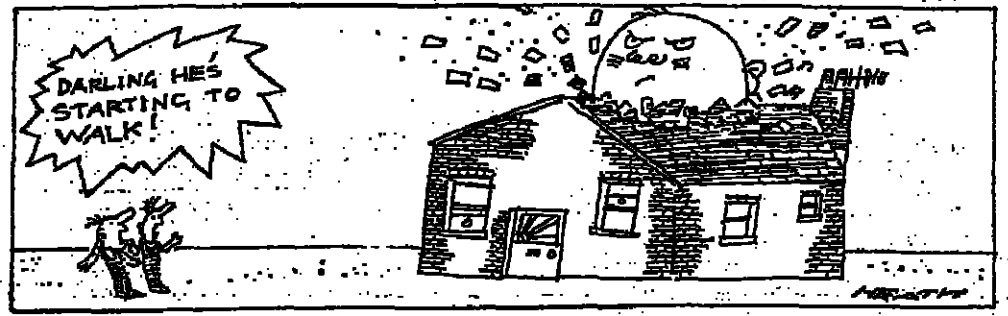
But how can you ring up from wherever you are late in the evening, disturbing her sleep, to say you're not coming home? Neither is it too good for your equilibrium to rush off, mid-clinch because you know she'll worry.

Then again, the alternative, the off-chance meeting, can disturb a chap. How would you feel if you were staying at your girlfriend's place, and stepped in a pleasurable bath when the explosion of mother marches in? We're never as a family, been very coy about

bathrooms or nudity but I have to say that visiting boyfriends are not too happy about it.

Neither am I now. My morning soak, the time when I have fights with my slipping

BABY By Michael Heath



2

Unhappy new year in the pits

There was no crumb of seasonal comfort, no source of festive joy for striking miners in the year-end message from Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary. With absolute confidence and a deadly sense of timing, Mr Walker proclaims "there will be no power cuts during the whole of 1985." All the evidence suggests that the Energy Secretary is right. Coming from such a source, however, the message will be decidedly difficult to swallow in striking coal fields. That is why the gloomy warning delivered by Mr Norman Willis of the TUC after the December general council meeting merits a second reading round the NUM executive table. Short of a properly negotiated settlement, the strike will, Mr Willis warns, drag on "not for weeks and months but for years."

Initially Mr Willis's blast was read solely as a warning to an insensitive Energy Secretary who had brusquely rejected the TUC's pre-Christmas peace initiative. Certainly the dreary, socially divisive prospect of thousands of increasingly desperate miners remaining out indefinitely is one which any decent and caring government ought to view with horror rather than with equanimity. Mr Walker has done his sums accurately enough. But Mr Willis was right to ring the alarm bells and it does Mr Walker no credit that the TUC leader's warning is shrugged aside.

For the miners, the implication of what Mr Willis is saying is as clear as it is distasteful: this conviction Government, resolutely undeterred by the human cost of fighting on to the total collapse of "the enemy within," is now genuinely convinced that it is on to a winner. To say that the strike could drag on indefinitely, as the TUC general secretary did, is merely to confirm Mr Walker's view that it can drag on indefinitely without intolerable strain upon the economic and industrial life of the nation. (This, it should be stressed, is a judgment about power realities. It is not a judgment on the moral worth of the striking miners' case.) On the TUC reading, as on Mr Walker's then, there will be no power cuts, no energy crisis, no industrial

disruption, "not for weeks and months but for years." That in turn, means that Mr Willis does not for one moment believe that other unions will feel a belated rush of fraternal blood in 1985 and blockade working pits, coal dumps, ports and power stations. The Government can afford to sit things out. Distressingly, it shows every sign of doing so.

For the TUC, however, there is, common humanity aside, a compelling reason to seek an early, honourable and negotiated settlement — which must mean learning harder on Mr Arthur Scargill than has been the case to date. If 1984 was the year of the miners, 1985 will be the year of the political fund ballots. Before the spring of 1986 all 50 unions with political funds must ballot their members about the continuation of the political levy. Unless each union can conjure up a majority of votes cast its political activities will become unlawful. At stake is 80 per cent of the Labour Party annual income. According to a private survey conducted some nine months ago for the big unions, almost all the political funds are in danger. Since then both Labour's standing in the polls and the public affection for the unions has slipped significantly. The miners' strike is the main reason quoted for the resumed erosion of Labour support.

Labour intends to conduct a low key campaign, stressing the moderate, socially useful nature of unions and the need for them to have some voice in Parliament. The miners' strike — especially if accompanied by a renewal of violence on the picket line (however instigated) and constant clashes with the courts — can only subvert that image of law abiding, new realism. Mr Willis knows as much. But so, one may rest assured, does Conservative Central Office.

As Churchill was saying

When, thirty years ago, the Cabinet under Churchill decided to build a hydrogen bomb, it was clearly aware of the momentous nature of that decision. Its predecessor under Attlee had inherited the status of a great power, with large parts of the empire still intact, and to remain in that position and to make its influence felt on the United States had authorised the production of fission bombs of the kind which destroyed the two Japanese cities.

The knowledge came only slowly to Britain. Government as well as people, that these weapons were far outclassed by the fusion bombs into which the United States had begun the plunge. The reaction of Churchill at that time, as evidenced in the Cabinet papers now published, does nothing to diminish his stature, for he saw, and impressed on Eisenhower, the horrendous nature of these weapons and the necessity of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union to limit their manufacture. Thirty years in the shadow of the hydrogen bomb has not removed the fear of them, but it has removed some of the awe in which they were then held. A Cabinet today can regard as detail, and that mainly of a financial kind, whether Britain should have four Trident submarines or five and how many launch tubes should be fitted to them, each capable of unparalleled destruction.

The decisions, first by a Labour government and then by a Tory one, to join and remain in the nuclear league were essentially political, not military. Indeed the contradiction of relying on a weapon which can never be used except in an act of national suicide has never been resolved. Churchill, like Attlee, feared that without the bomb British influence on the United States would wane; and at various times since then the argument has been raised that in continental Europe also the independent British deterrent is seen as a safeguard against a future American decision that Europe should be left to its own devices.

It is still possible to view the British deterrent as the price of political influence, though the argument becomes more improbable as the disparity grows between the superpowers and the rest. (Between them they have some 50,000 of the warheads which a generation ago were regarded singly with such dread.) It is not possible, however, to defend the expansion into the Trident system on political grounds — unless Britain plans to negotiate it away as part of a grand arms control deal between East and West, which Mrs Thatcher has made clear she has no intention of doing. There is a qualitative difference between the minimum deterrent of the kind bequeathed by Attlee, Churchill, and later Macmillan, and the escalation into (at least) 512 warheads of pinpoint accuracy built to American design for the strategic purpose of attacking missile silos. But even if the difference is seen as purely quantitative, and the reason for the Trident force is seen as political rather than military, the 30 years since

Churchill's Cabinet gawped at its decision have seen large changes in the world balance of power which alter British political imperatives also. Britain indeed has influence in the same way that non-nuclear Germany has influence, but it does not and cannot pursue a nuclear strategy independent of its allies. To pretend that Trident will gain Britain a prestige which she otherwise lacks is dangerous and expensive folly.

In for a fraction

Any sadness which might have been felt at the loss yesterday of the half-penny has been successfully concealed, except of course at the Post Office. It was the Post Office which kept the half-penny in being long after it had become an irritant to everybody else, and which at the last price rise but one made the bold gesture — in a better cause it could have been called courageous — of introducing a stamp never heard of before, valued at 3½p. Perhaps it was felt that in the philatelist's Valhalla, already filled with 12½, 17½, 19½, 20½ and similar denominations, room should be found for the modest newcomer. Thus it is fully consistent with these sentiments that although the half-penny is henceforth demonetised the half-penny stamp is not. It is still on sale today and will be so for an indefinite future, the only concession to the vibrant spirit of the times being that it must now be bought in multiples of two. (At one pound a sheet of 200 stamps it is still a cheap and decorative adornment to the walls of any room where blue is not out of place.)

In the closely related matter of the dog licence a simple expedient has been found which may indeed give keen satisfaction to admirers of bureaucratic anomaly. The old 7s. 6d. translated easily enough to 37½p. Henceforth the licence can be bought at post offices for only 37p with a beneficial effect on the retail price index. The beauty of it is that 37p does not represent a round sum either in present usage or historically. In the terms in which the dog licence was first expressed, it represents 7s. 4½d and in the whole of British numismatic history there has not been a coin of 4½d. The Post Office does not, of course, fix the value of the dog licence: it simply collects the money and passes it on (at considerable loss, be it noted, to the local authority

which ultimately receives it). Nevertheless the thought that the abolition of one anachronistic monetary unit should, after so long a rearguard action, give ex post facto rise to a unit so anachronistic that it never existed in real life is one to bring a smile to the face of the Post Office buff as he strides with every confidence into 1985.

Many happy thunderings

Newspapers may occasionally, by luck or judgement, be the first rough drafts of history. But in general they do not make history; nor are they history itself. Newspapers, day by day, are simply instant snapshots of 24 hours past. Within a further 24 hours they will be lighting fires or enfolding potato peelings, impermanent reflections of an ephemeral world.

This week, and, they lavishly advertise, for the rest of the year, The Times is celebrating 200 years of existence. The emphasis will be on Times past as much as Times present. There will be much contemplation of the institutional navel. It is cheering to find a single title weathering 20 decades while others come and go. Only three of Britain's national daily papers are centenarians, and the pressures simply for survival grow all the time. Even if that is achieved, it must be as a result of change. The Times would not argue that, just in modern times, via Northcliffe, Astor, Thomson and Murdoch, it had remained the same. For the first cuckoo, read the first bingo winner of the year.

At the more popular end of the national newspaper industry standards have clearly fallen in recent years, and The Times is not corporately unrelated to that area of the market. It is thus cheering that at a time of political upheaval the aggregate sale of the serious sector continues to grow, that the market for responsible reporting and intelligent comment continues to expand, that the viewpoints expressed are ever diverse.

When in 1971 The Guardian notched up 150 years, The Times wished us well. It is natural to repay the compliment as The Times reaches 200. Happy birthday this morning; and then tomorrow back to competitive business.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The issue surrounded

Sir, — I would like to raise some questions around, or even open a debate around, a fascinating development in the way the word "around" is increasingly being used. It appears to be a growing feature of the linguistic repertoire of left and feminist circles (sic) to talk not only of questions and debates around (instead of about) but also of discussions, arguments, issues and ideas around. This is in addition to the marginally less peculiar "mobilising around" and "seeking allies around" and "building strategies around".

One day's Guardian letter page (December 24) gave a crop of three variants of the phenomenon, with "a new consensus around", "a social block around which...", and "the politics around Marxism today".

The origins of this usage, one suspects, are to be found in those popular socialisms or nonsensics, "centred around" and "based around". But the issue of why these usages should have been developed further by certain groups is a more difficult one.

I can see two possibilities. The first is that it is an indicator of what is widely known as "woolly" thinking. For example, one does not know exactly what issue or question one is to focus "on" so one settles for focusing "around" something which is more or less relevant.

More generously, we can note a second possibility: that we are seeing a linguistic reflection of an underlying intellectual assumption: that in the social and political sphere all phenomena are interconnected. So, for example, you fully concentrate on questions of gender inequality because you know that such issues cannot be separated from ones of ethnic and class differences. Consequently you end up trying to concentrate "around gender" or establishing an "agenda around gender" or using whatever other suspect linguistic compromise you can think of.

My own feeling is that both of these factors are relevant. But I am not sure. And I am equally unsure about whether I have been wise in risking setting a hare running here. I suspect that, if I have, it will be one that will run around and around and around.

Tommy Watson (Prof.), Beeston, Nottingham.

Badly versed

Sir, — Your front-page article on Ted Hughes states that "at 52, he is the youngest Laureate, since John Masefield". As a professional "dates" man, I must point out that Edward James Hughes — to give his rarely quoted full name — was born on August 17, 1930, which according to my calculations makes him a fifty-four-year-old.

Cyril Leslie Beeching, New Malden, Surrey.

A prescription to make Britain's poor suffer

Sir, — About 25 years ago I wrote to the Guardian describing the period between the diagnosis of inoperable cancer and the lung caused by cigarettes, and the ultimate death of my patient nine months later.

In my letter I requested the Government to ban all tobacco advertising. The issue was raised in Parliament but nothing was done. Looking back, the cost of doing nothing would be at least 100,000 lives, dying from cancer of the lung and coronary artery disease.

We now hear from the Government that prescriptions are to be restricted from April 1, 1985. Most of my patients in Walsall cannot afford what is to come. Even now I only prescribe more than one item (£1.60) if it is vital.

At one time our NHS was described, justly, as the envy of the world. The position is now reversed. Waiting times in Walsall to see an E.N.T. consultant, is 12 to 16 months. In Holland and West Germany 4 to 5 days. Operations for tonsils in Walsall follow about one year after the consultation.

To cut in industrial areas the gradual privatisation of the NHS, now taking place, is all right for the Harley Street areas of our great cities and towns, but for 90 per cent of our patients it means privation and a grinding down to poverty and disease.

Walsall in the West Midlands has the highest morbidity rate in the country. We are likely to go even

higher. Our country needs a boost to our medical services not a cut. Somehow our priorities have gone wrong. Five Tri-dents less could make a big difference.

(Dr) J. W. Tanner, Pinfold Health Centre, B. Walsall.

Sir, — Where alcohol is concerned there is increasing doubt among many responsible people about the morality of our present political leaders.

For example, is it not reasonable to question the decision to suppress the Think Tank report on alcohol policies? The British Medical Association has voiced concern over the information contained in the report being

withheld. Then there is mounting concern over the reluctance of the government to advise pregnant women that they should not drink any alcohol. It is well established that no safe lower limit of alcohol intake can be stated for pregnant women.

The latest cause for concern is the government shifting the responsibility for solving the country's alcohol problem over to the medical profession. For reasons which are not clear, the curricula of the medical schools do not include alcoholism. Thus doctors are entering the NHS totally unprepared to deal with a disease — alcoholism is a disease — they will encounter on a daily basis.

How, in these circumstances, can the government expect the GP to identify and prevent alcoholism and the numerous alcohol-related diseases when they do not have the training to either diagnose or treat alcoholism?

The suppressed "Alcohol Policies" firmly recommended a positive commitment to countering the rise in per capita consumption of alcohol, as the indicators of alcohol abuse were at record levels and increasing. The report also recommended that the trends forward making drink cheaper should be arrested. These answers to the problem have fallen on deaf ears.

Ronald Forbes, All Faiths World Alcohol Project, London NW 6.

Not in the national interest

IT'S NOT SO MUCH WHETHER THEY'LL LET ME INTO RUSSIA, LEON, AS WHETHER I'LL BE ALLOWED BACK HERE

Sir, — I have, not for the first time, just written to an embassy of one of the Warsaw Pact states expressing dismay at the non-admission to that country of a British citizen. The person concerned was simply informed that her visit at this time would not be in the national interest.

And what do I find on opening my Guardian on the last day of 1984? That the Soviet chairman of the World Peace Council has been stopped from entering Britain because, his presence would not be "conducive to the public good."

Are we, or are we not, committed to open discussion of contentious issues in which anyone may join? Are we committed to a free exchange of ideas and of

people? Is dialogue with advocates of Soviet policies to be confined to the Government? Are we committed to the Helsinki Accords? Or are our officials, like their officials, dominated by a spirit of fear? Or is it all an endless game of tit-for-tat?

Many more such questions come to mind. Unless a genuine issue of security is involved, the non-admission of any visitor to any country is surely an impediment to civilised international relations. It is too much to hope that Her Majesty's Home Secretary might answer to that proposition? — Yours sincerely, Paul Oestreicher, International Affairs Secretary, British Council of Churches, 2, Eaton Gate, SW1.

Sir, — The defence of Mr Levene's appointment at a salary of some £100,000 per year by Mr Heseltine on the grounds of his insignificance by comparison with the procurement budget itself opens up a new vista in crazed Conservative economics. Why is Mr Lawson, who deals in far higher sums, being paid so little to cook-up the country? Can we now expect the subject Keith Joseph, whose famed intellectualism promptly folds up in the face of a backbench revolt to accept a cut in income proportional to the new cutbacks in science and adult education? — Yours faithfully, Aubrey Branson, 142 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

Sir, — Mr Pottle (Letters, December 24) displayed commendable compassion in withholding until now his criticism of Mr Tebbit's use of the Parable of the Good Samaritan at the party conference, but it should be remembered that Mr Tebbit was only echoing the interpretation of this parable advanced by the Prime Minister herself many months earlier in a television interview with I believe, Mr Brian Walden.

Whether this exonerates or incriminates Mr Tebbit is a fine point, but he has a right to join Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Patrick Jenkin, and not a few other ministers in expressing the wish that in 1985 the critics of this government will direct their attack upon the organ-grinder. — Yours faithfully, Ron Southey, 117 Dover Road, Deal, Kent.

Miscellany

Sir, — With reference to the King William's College test paper (December 28) I am afraid that either you or the college's compiler have made a mistake in question 12.10. I presume that this refers to the colour coding of wires in electrical plugs: that is so, red became brown and black became blue, not blue became black. Green, of course, became green and yellow.

J. Keller, 5 High Leys Drive, Oadby, Leicester.

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Truths about apartheid which Afrikaners refuse to hear

Sir, — Chris Louw's letter (December 29) is an eloquent testimony to one of the principal obstacles to an early and peaceful change from apartheid: the Afrikaner's chronic persecution mania.

Whatever the historical reason for this obsession — and the inferiority complex induced by generations of South African Afrikaners — the Afrikaner's persecution mania has played a major role in the history of the Afrikaner.

For it has become a mental block that, by virtually disinclining all criticism of apartheid, has enabled the Afrikaner to maintain its privileged status — the unique factor being that the status is dependent upon a "White" identity card — and that their days of being able to do so are numbered.

Tell them, too, that their black compatriots are not the violent, seething, childish savages of English-speaking South Africa, and that their black compatriots, and that they must not expect the latter to accept less than they themselves would do.

Walter Hain, 90 Fawcett Park Road, Putney, London SW15.

Tell them that the people they will have to convince are not English-speaking South Africans nor white Afrikaners, but their black compatriots, and that they must not expect the latter to accept less than they themselves would do.

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Tell them

City of
Manchester

Policy and Strategy Liaison Officer

PO13 £10,242-£12,738 (pay award pending)

Manchester City Council is a leading local authority committed to developing policies and a campaign to secure a massive injection of resources into local government services, the creation of jobs, a challenge to urban decay and positive action to end all discrimination based on sex or race.

As a result of these commitments and the Government's attack on local democracy, the Leadership of the Council has a hectic but exciting schedule.

A Policy and Strategy Liaison Officer is needed to work directly to the Chair of the Policy and Resources Committee (the Leader of the Council) and to provide effective liaison between the political leadership and the Council's administration.

The person we are looking for could come from a wide variety of backgrounds but will need to be able to demonstrate a commitment to local democracy and an ability to understand the complex financial and social problems faced by inner city authorities at the centre of a region. The pressure under which he or she will operate dictates that the successful applicant will have to demonstrate an ability to work on their own initiative and to carry out minor research and investigation functions. He or she will also have to show an ability to communicate simply and effectively, both orally and in writing.

Application forms and job description may be obtained from the Staff Office, Town Clerk's Department, PO Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA (Tel 061-234 3077).

Closing date for receipt of applications: 18th January, 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

Manchester City Council is an equal opportunity employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality and responsibility for dependants.

LEGAL

North Wiltshire District Council

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

PO 38-41 £11,852-£12,867

We need an Assistant Solicitor with a bias towards common law and advocacy, to undertake interesting and varied work in a young and busy legal section.

You should ideally have experience of Town and Country Planning, Environmental Health and Housing, Magistrates and County Court procedures, Conveyancing and Contract Law and have an enthusiastic approach to problem solving.

We will provide the successful applicant with a generous relocation package, an essential car user allowance and 27 days holiday per annum.

For an informal chat please telephone David Lewis (Solicitor) on extension 142.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Section, North Wiltshire District Council, Monkton Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Telephone Chippenham 054168.

Closing date: January 25, 1985.

GENERAL

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK
OFFICE SERVICES MANAGER

Up to £12,960 pa

Reference: ADM 65

The Polytechnic is seeking an Office Services Manager. The postholder will report to the Deputy Secretary and will be responsible for providing a comprehensive service to office users. The Office Services Manager will be expected to create new initiatives in the application of modern office technology. Applicants, preferably graduates, should be able to demonstrate wide experience in the management of physical resources in a large organisation. Application forms available by writing to: Staff Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

THE POLYTECHNIC IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE
BLIND
APPEALS ORGANISER,
LONDON

The R.N.I.B. is seeking an Appeals Organiser to work in the London area. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of appeals against decisions made by the Local Authorities. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of appeals. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of appeals. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of appeals.

Applications in writing, giving full details to: Personnel Officer, R.N.I.B., 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

LONDON BOROUGH
OF EALINGCHILD CARE
WORKERS

OSW 3

Argyle Manor, Hathaway Gardens, Ealing W12.

Applications are invited from experienced Child Care Workers for posts in the above establishments. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and supervision of children in the establishment. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care.

The centre is designed and staffed to offer high quality care and supervision to children in the residential care. It is necessary to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Officer, Ealing Council, 100 High Street, Ealing W5 1AA. Tel: 0181-871 1111.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Applications are invited from experienced Child Care Workers for posts in the above establishments. The successful candidate will be responsible for the care and supervision of children in the establishment. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care. The successful candidate will be expected to have a minimum of 3 years experience in the field of child care.

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Closing date: January 16, 1985.



MENCAP

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
CHILDREN & ADULTS
and HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Require

TWO PATHWAY
EMPLOYMENT
OFFICERS

1.—BASED BASINGSTOKE
2.—BASED PORTSMOUTH

The Pathway Employment Service, which is run by MENCAP, aims to find suitable open employment for mentally handicapped people through close liaison with employers in local industry and commerce and provides on-going support for both employee and employer.

Experience in industry or commerce essential. Practical experience of teaching or training mentally handicapped people desirable. Salary Scale: £7812-£11,100. Starting point according to experience. Driving licence required as car provided.

For details and an application form, please send a 9 x 4 s.a.e. clearly indicating for which post you are applying to:

The Personnel Department,
MENCAP National Centre,
123 Golden Lane,
London EC1Y 0RT.

Closing date for completed application: 22 January 1985. Interviews to be held on: 21 February 1985.

District General Manager

Applications are invited for the new post of District General Manager to be responsible to the Authority for the general management of this District which serves a population of some 204,000 living in East Gloucestershire, including Cheltenham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury and the Cotswolds. The Authority has a revenue budget of £26 million and employs over 3,200 staff. It has a major capital building programme which includes the continued redevelopment of the main District General Hospital.

The successful applicant will be directly responsible and personally accountable to the Authority for the implementation of plans and policies agreed with the Authority for the achievement of the highest standard of patient care.

Applicants, who would be earning in excess of £20,000 per annum, will be expected to have a successful record of managing both people and other resources at a senior level in the public or private sector and have the ability to give strong leadership in a multi-disciplinary organisation.

The appointment will be for an initial fixed term period of 3 years. Starting salary will be subject to negotiation. Further details, including job description and application form available from: District Personnel Officer, Cheltenham & District Health Authority, Burlington House, Lyplatt Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 2QN. Telephone: Cheltenham 38881.

Closing date for receipt of applications is Monday, 28th January.

CHELTENHAM
& DISTRICT
HEALTH AUTHORITYCITY OF EDINBURGH
AREA HOUSING
OFFICER

£9,660 - £10,554 (pay award pending)

Required to lead one of six small teams of Estates Supervisors to undertake a range of duties concerned with the day to day management of approximately 10,000 houses within an area of the City.

The Estates Management Sub-Division forms part of a comprehensive Housing Department. In addition to involvement in many of the recognised functions such as landlord/tenant relationships and environmental conditions there will be an opportunity for significant involvement in encouraging local effort and the development of public participation.

The successful applicant must be self-motivated and able to demonstrate wide practical experience in Housing Management, display a flexible and innovative attitude to meet changing needs and possess the attributes of team leadership. A sympathetic and responsible approach to problems of tenants is essential.

Applicants should have the professional qualification of the Institute of Housing and preferably be graduates.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Housing, 225 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh EH1 3BL. Telephone 031-225 2424 Ext 6022. Please quote reference 181.

Closing date 18th January, 1985.

Edinburgh District Council is an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from women and men, from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the post.

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HOUSING AND PROPERTY
SERVICESPersonnel and
Training Officer

(Ref. H127)

Salary: £9,345 to £10,851 p.a. inclusive

The Personnel Section is responsible for providing and developing the full range of personnel services to all areas of the Housing Directorate which are based in our Head Office and as part of the Council's commitment to Decentralisation, in a number of Neighbourhood Offices throughout the Borough.

You will join part of a small team within the department providing a comprehensive service to a number of these departments.

Particular emphasis in your work will be placed on Industrial relations, recruitment and selection, and providing advice and support to the Management in all aspects of the Council's personnel policies and practices, within the context of the Council's Equal Opportunities policies and initiatives.

We wish to appoint someone with an understanding of Personnel work including a sound working knowledge of employment legislation and personnel practices together with the ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

The demands of the work are such that you must be able to respond positively to the changing needs of large diversified organisations located within a multicultural inner city area.

Individuals can apply for job-sharing.

Closing date February 1, 1985.

Development Officer

17½ hours a week

(Ref. H128)

Pay: £5.62 to £6.43 per hour inclusive

Lambeth in providing a wide range of housing services to its Inner City multicultural community requires sound technical advice and assistance in the development of its programmes. The Housing Development Section provides an examination, monitoring, and progress chasing service on improvement and development schemes. It also identifies, plans, and targets the necessary action required in development projects and contributes to the preparation of new work programmes.

The Section currently has a vacancy for a Development Officer to work 17½ hours per week. You will be responsible for all client role aspects of renewal and improvement schemes in one of the borough's five districts.

Although a technical background and relevant qualifications are not essential you should demonstrate knowledge of the range of capital schemes for Council property, together with an understanding of the implications for the Council and its tenants during all the stages of the scheme.

Candidates must demonstrate both the ability to organise themselves efficiently and also to effectively liaise with technical and management staff at all levels to carry out these duties.

The post is being offered on a job-share basis, the work being shared with an existing Development Officer also working 17½ hours a week. Details on the working arrangements will be discussed at the interview, however, candidates should note that some evening work for public meetings will be required from time to time.

This is a job-share post.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Housing and Property Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Hambrook House, Porden Road, London SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722, ext. 2053. Closing date January 18, 1985.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Job Analyst

(Ref. M65)

Salary: £9,345 to £10,851 inclusive

This post is part of a busy management services team involved in job evaluation and staffing and organisational reviews.

The duties include interviewing officers, compiling job descriptions, evaluating posts, and preparing and presenting job evaluation appeals cases as well as conducting salary surveys and giving advice on grading issues.

The main requirements for this post are an analytical ability, a logical approach to problem solving, and experience of job evaluation, preferably using a points-rated/factor-based job evaluation scheme. The successful applicant is likely to have a management services or possibly personnel background. A relevant qualification, while not essential, would be an advantage.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

The post carries a casual user car allowance.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Management Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, London SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722, ext. 3020. Closing date January 18, 1985.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, or responsibility for children or dependants.

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GLC

Working for London

Head of Central Technical &
Contractual Advisory &
Support Group

Based within the Technical Services Group, to manage the group responsible for pursuing redress on housing schemes and resolving issues arising from contractors claims for extension of time and additional payments. The group is also responsible for storage, retrieval and analysis of information and technical research.

Applicants need the ability to acquire a thorough knowledge of GLC building contracts, fee agreements etc. A professional qualification in a building related discipline or extensive experience in this area is essential coupled with proven managerial ability and necessary drive and enthusiasm to develop, change and expand the role of the group.

Salary: £14,876 - £15,756 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Housing Department, 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4777.

Contracts Officer

To co-ordinate and direct the work of a section providing contractual advice to administrative and design staff.

A good knowledge of the Council's financial and contractual procedures, or the ability to rapidly acquire such, is essential. Applicants must be able to write tender reports and analyse company accounts, have an understanding of liquidation and bankruptcies and be attentive to detail.

Salary: £12,444 - £14,876 inclusive. (Under review).

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Room 4053, Room 5722, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4777.

Transport Planner/
Economist

To assist in assessing and co-ordinating the Council's transport projects and programmes, assessing the Transport Planning Programme and monitoring general highway design standards. There is also involvement in evaluating specific DTp/GLC road proposals and, where necessary, preparing alternative strategies together with representing the Council at meetings with outside organisations and the public.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

Landscape Planner

£10,869-£11,679

Required within the Urban Design section. The principal requirement of the postholder is that he/she should be capable of bringing an imaginative and creative approach to landscape design, in particular, and to urban design in general. The work will primarily involve the drawing up of a wide range of environmental improvement schemes, mainly located in areas of deprivation as defined in the draft Borough Plan. Some schemes will be initiated by the Council, others by amenity groups and local communities. Preparation of design guidelines will form a further part of the postholder's responsibilities. Evidence of illustrative skills is essential. Applicants must be able to show experience in these fields of work and have an appropriate qualification in planning, architecture, urban design or landscaping with up to 3 years post-qualification experience.

Application form from the Borough Planning Officer, London Borough of Greenwich, Kent House, Stockwell Street, Greenwich, SE10 9JN. Tel: 01-855 0077, Ext. 279.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Temporary Senior Assistant Officer-in-Charge

£9,339-£10,287

Sunbury Lodge, Woolwich, SE18.

Great changes are taking place in Greenwich Homes for Elderly People. Would you like to share the experience?

Due to secondment to CSS Training the above post is available until September, 1985.

The Officers in post in the home are working with teams of care staff towards implementing Greenwich's changing philosophy on caring for elderly people, which includes:

- Team Working in all Homes
- Individual Resident Care Plans
- A progressive programme of group living
- Comprehensive in-service training courses for Care Assistants which are linked to a unique career structure

The successful applicant will have had previous experience in this work and a Social Work or other relevant qualification. The ability to manage a staff group is essential together with the skills necessary to inspire and encourage staff in new methods of working. As part of the management team you will be responsible for the full range of tasks in the day to day running of the Home and this will involve shift work, weekend working and sleeping-in duties.

If you feel you could meet this challenge why not telephone the Officer-in-Charge for an informal discussion: Sunbury Lodge - Mr. King, on 01-854 8915.

Application form from Director of Social Services, London Borough of Greenwich, Peggys Middleton House, 50 Woolwich New Road, Woolwich, SE18 8HQ. Tel: 01-854 8888 Ext. 3073. Closing date: January 18, 1985.

THE COUNCIL IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND DISABLED PEOPLE.

GREENWICH
People and Services First

Social Services

Social Worker

Bassetlaw Community Mental Handicap Team

We require an experienced and qualified Social Worker with a warm personality, flexibility, and energy to join the multi-disciplinary Community Mental Handicap Team based in Worksop, which has primary responsibility for the care of severely mentally handicapped people. The team has been in existence for 2½ years and developments include: the setting up and maintaining of a register; group homes; an Adult Placement (Fostering) Scheme; a Community Care Scheme (daycare and "respite" services); and Care Call (emergency 24 hour care in the home). The post has particular focus on Fostering for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, and the worker will have responsibility for the further development and operation of fostering schemes on behalf of the team. There is a very small number of problematic and challenging cases and may be called upon to advise and support generic workers in their work with the mentally handicapped. Candidates (male or female) must have a sound general background, preferably with experience in mental handicap, although experience in fostering will be considered a good compensation, be able to operate in a "developmental" capacity and accordingly will need skills in communicating ideas, launching and supporting schemes and working with professionals from other disciplines and with volunteers.

Salary according to experience and qualification - normally Level 3 (£2154 - £2650 p.a.) if qualified with 4 years' experience; Level 2 (£1711 - £2430 p.a.) if qualified with 2 years' experience. Pre-course experience as a Social Worker is counted.

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants need not re-apply. Relocation expenses where appropriate.

For further information/discussion contact Mick Collins, Senior Social Worker on Worksop 478027.

Requests for application form and job description should be made by writing to the Staffing Section, Social Services Department at County Hall, Chelmsford 17th January, 1985. Please quote ref: JM/248/110.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall - West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7QP

WALES CO-OPERATIVE Development & Training CENTRE Ltd

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE OFFICER

(FINANCE AND MARKETING)

CARDIFF BASED - SALARY £9,079 rising to £1,076 p.a.

Experienced in providing advice and support in setting-up small businesses, preferably as workers' co-operatives?

THE WALES CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE needs two officers to work with groups throughout Wales. Apart from basic business skills and ideas we are looking for people with particular experience / qualifications in finance and fund raising and/or sales and marketing, preferably in relation to small businesses.

The Wales Co-operative Centre was founded by the Wales TUC and is sponsored by the Welsh Office, Welsh Development Agency, Mid-Wales Development, the E.E.C. and local authorities throughout Wales.

Further details and application form from Wales Co-operative Centre, Llandaff Court, Fairwater Road, Cardiff CF5 2XP. Tel: (0222) 554955. Closing date: 23rd January, 1985.

WALES CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE

CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN ORGANISATIONS (UK)

Dist-A-Right Scheme requires a

CO-ORDINATOR

to run C.I.O.'s Dist-A-Right Scheme in London. You will have to coordinate a team of development workers with an eye for administrative details. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the scheme and will oversee the work for the two drivers. Proven skills with people are essential.

Salary scale 5 129,362 (inclusive) p.a.

DRIVERS

We are also looking for two drivers who must demonstrate a sensitivity to elderly and disabled people.

Salary £7,440 (inclusive) p.a.

EMPLOYMENT NEEDS OF ASIAN DISABLED PROJECT

requires a

RESEARCH OFFICER

for six months to work on the above project. She/he will be responsible for organising, analysing, writing and presenting the research project. The appointment will be for six months starting in February 1985.

Salary £5,126 (inclusive).

C.I.O. welcomes applications from women, people with disability and people with personal experience in working with disabled people.

Knowledge of one or more Asian languages is helpful for the above posts.

For further information and application form please call Vicky Amin on 01-528 5888/108 or write to: C.I.O., 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London EC1.

Closing date: Friday, 18th January, 1985.

City of Manchester

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Housing Benefit Adviser (Council Sector)

Salary SO1 (9,060-£9,660) Salary Award Pending

A vacancy has arisen in the Housing Benefit Advisory Service for a person with a sound knowledge of the Housing Benefit and Supplementary Benefit Schemes to work with estate management staff and council tenants. The job consists of a Housing Benefit trouble-shooting role, and the provision of wider welfare rights advice as appropriate, together with a training function.

This decentralised post is based in Moston to serve the tenancy offices in the north of the City. Initiative and energy are looked for together with proven ability.

Personal transport is needed.

Welfare Rights Officer (Money Advice Service)

Salary SO1 (9,060-£9,660) Salary Award Pending

A vacancy has arisen in the Moss Side office of the Money Advice Service and a replacement is needed as soon as possible. The successful candidate will be experienced in welfare rights advice counselling and have a proven record of efficient administration and training skills.

School Psychological and Child Guidance Service

Social Worker

Salary: Level II £7,650-£9,060 by assessment to Level III £8,712-£10,242

The Service is looking for a qualified experienced Social Worker to join a well-established team of Social Workers, Educational Psychologists, Tutors and Child Psychiatrists (seasonal) working in the south of the City. The successful candidate would join the Service at an exciting stage of development with the recent introduction of specialist social work teams in Family Therapy, Groupwork, and Individual Counselling. Emphasis is placed on assessment and the successful candidate would be expected to develop special skills in this area.

For information and further particulars telephone Mr Fred Wolstenholme, Principal Social Worker, 061-226 54047.

Application forms available from Director of Social Services, Personnel Section, PO Box 536, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2AF. Closing date: 18th January, 1985.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Water Parks Manager (Mersey Valley, Greater Manchester)

Salary: Scale 5, £7,191-£7,896 plus 10% irregular hours payment

The Mersey Valley Regional Park in the southern part of Greater Manchester is being developed for informal recreation as a Joint Committee of Local Authorities and the North West Water Authority through the Chief Warden.

There is a vacancy for the post of Water Parks Manager - for the management, development and promotion of the Water Parks at Chorlton and Sale (20 and 50 acres of water) which are used for a variety of water sports, and the surrounding land which is well used for informal recreation.

Applicants should have experience in the provision of water based recreation for the general public, and the management of staff. Qualifications in boat handling and teaching water sports are desirable, as is an interest in conservation and wildlife.

Casual User Car Allowance is payable.

Please write for further details to: The Personnel Section, Recreational Services Department, Manchester City Council, 2 Southcombe Walk, Manchester M15 5NW. Closing date: 25th January, 1985.

CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Team Librarian: East Manchester (2 posts)

Team Librarian: West Area

Salary £9,264-£7,005 p.a. plus 7.5% irregular hours payment (Pay Award Pending)

Applications are invited from Graduate Chartered Librarians with experience of public library services in an urban environment, who can demonstrate an imaginative and enterprising approach in a wide ranging community based service.

Conditions of service include a 35-hour week and 22 days' annual leave.

Application forms and further details available from the Personnel Office, Central Library, St Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD. Tel 061-236 9422 ext 262 (during office hours only, Mon-Fri). Closing date: 14th January, 1985.

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

Housing Benefits Policy and Development Officers (2 posts)

Salary: PO3 £11,703-£12,738, SO2 £9,945-£10,538

Do you have a good working knowledge of Housing Benefit, ideas about how Local Authorities can administer the HB Scheme more effectively, and a commitment to maximising applicants' Housing Benefit entitlement?

The City Council has created two new posts (Policy and Development Officer, salary grade PO3; Policy and Development Assistant, salary grade SO2) and is seeking people with the ideas and enthusiasm to further develop Manchester's Housing Benefit administration into a prompt accurate and sensitive service. The successful applicants will be involved in developing a Policy and Procedures Manual for staff use, preparation of a fully decentralised Housing Benefit service, the analysis of and campaigning on national HB developments, and many other Policy and Development issues.

Interested? For an informal discussion ring Barry Clark (Principal Housing Benefits Officer) on 061-234 3457. Further particulars are available from the Staff Officer, City Treasurer's Department, Room 107, Town Hall, Manchester.

Applications in writing giving details of qualifications, experience, present post and salary, together with the names of two referees, should be received by the Staff Officer, by 18th January, 1985.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY SECTION

Articled Clerk

Salary: Scale 2/5 (£4,959-£8,712) Pay Award Pending

Applications are invited from suitably qualified law graduates to follow a two-year period of articles. The post offers an excellent opportunity for an able and ambitious person to obtain wide experience of local government legal work in the Legal Section of a large urban local authority.

Commencing salary to be determined at interview depending upon qualifications.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT - Persons who applied for this position in response to an earlier advertisement (August, 1984) should contact the Staff Officer if they wish their application to be considered.

Applications, by letter, giving all relevant details, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Staff Officer, Town Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA, to be received not later than 18th January, 1984.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we actively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.

To advertise in Public Appointments write or phone:

The Guardian
Telephone Sales Department
77-79 Farringdon Road
London EC1R 3ER
Telephone: 01-430 1234
or 164 Deansgate
Manchester M60 2RR
Tel.: 061-832 7200, ext 2161

MENCAP
THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN & ADULTS and ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL require a

PATHWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICER

based Brentwood

The Pathway Employment Service, which is run by MENCAP, aims to find suitable open employment for mentally handicapped people through close liaison with employers in local industry and commerce and provides on-going support for both employee and employer.

Experience in industry or commerce essential. Practical experience of teaching or training mentally handicapped people desirable.

Salary Scale: £7,812-£11,100. Starting point according to experience. Driving licence required as car provided.

For details and an application form, please send a 9 x 4 S.A.E. to:

The Personnel Department, MENCAP National Centre, 123 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0RT.

Closing date for completed applications: January 22, 1985.

Interviews to be held on: Wednesday, February 27, 1985 in Chelmsford.

Resident Wardens
West London
Ref: HSMH 40/46/56

For our Sheltered Housing schemes in Hammersmith, West Kensington and Fulham.

We are looking for creative people, who are outgoing and resourceful with a clear understanding of the needs of the elderly, who can capitalise on local amenities, and integrate elderly people into the community as a whole. As our approach to Sheltered Housing is wider than provision of an emergency service, this is an interesting opportunity for you to enable the elderly to see retirement as a period of growth.

The salary is scale £5,531 - £7,328 inc. and benefits include rent free 1, 2 and 3 bedroom accommodation.

Interested? Ring Marian Cleary on 01-748 3020, ext. 5109.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO HOUSING IN INNER LONDON

Senior Emergency Housing Officer

SO.2 £11,136 - £11,730 inc.
Ref: HAAE 3

To join Hammersmith and Fulham's Housing Service and make a major contribution to assisting the Council provide its statutory housing duty towards 'priority' homeless households.

We are looking for a highly motivated, energetic and capable manager to take control of a team of Emergency Housing Officers, assessing the Council's duty under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977 and to deputise for the Principal Officer in his absence. You will be required to work under extreme pressure, and you must be fully conversant with the complexities of the legislation and relevant case law and to be able to make detailed assessments of individual cases.

This is an opportunity for you to use initiative and to develop management skills.

An essential car user and telephone allowance is payable.

Application forms from London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Personnel), Town Hall Extension, King Street, Hammersmith W6 8LL, telephone 01-741 0804 (24-hour answering service) quoting appropriate ref.

Closing date: 18th January, 1985.

Hammersmith & Fulham An Equal Opportunity Employer

SOCIAL WORKER (Level 2)

£8,277 - £9,687 p.a. incl.

We seek a professionally qualified social worker to join our friendly, supportive South Team, dealing primarily with child, family and mental health referrals on a long term basis. Career opportunities provided for development of other interests such as group work, student supervision, community work. A case-load management system operates to enable these goals to be achieved. Car driver essential.

For informal discussion ring Wally Garrod, Team Leader, or Joy Woodhams, Assistant Team Leader, on 01-546 2121 ext. 3452 or 3453.

Application form and further details from: Staffing Officer (SS/HH), Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Tel: 01-646 2121 ext 3489. Closing date: 24th January, 1985.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF THE HARD OF HEARING requires a

SECRETARY GENERAL

This challenging post in expanding national, self-help based, organisation includes supervision of Sympathetic Hearing Scheme.

Experience in deafness field or charity work preferred. Flexible approach and ability to work under pressure essential. Small West London office. Salary approx. £10,000 p.a.

Further particulars from Chairman, BAHOH, 48 Galloway Hill Lane, Abbots Langley, Watford, Herts., WD5 0BT.

CREATIVE AND MEDIA

Part-Time Craft Touring and Promotions Officer

Salary: £2264 - £7005 p.a. (9hrs wks 22hrs home per week)

An energetic person is required for this new post to initiate and develop contemporary craft exhibitions touring in the West Midlands. The post is jointly funded by West Midlands Arts, The Craft Council and Staffordshire County Council. It is initially for a two-year period, commencing in January 1985, three days per week.

Further details and application forms are available from:

The County Library's Arts and Promotions Officer
Stafford Art Gallery
The Green, Stafford ST17 4BJ

Application forms returnable by 23rd January, 1985.

Concessions will be made for Trade Union membership desirable.

Staffordshire County Council

GLC
Working for London

Training Officer

To manage the small section providing a training service for all staff within the Finance Department. The broad spectrum of training is covered, including professional CIPFA and AAT schemes, practical experience and in-service training programmes and positive action training in line with the Council's Equal Opportunities policy.

Proven all-round administrative and management abilities are called for, with the capacity to design, organise and present training courses. Applicants should be effective communicators, capable of establishing good working relationships at all levels within the Council and with colleges and professional institutions.

Salary: £12,444 - £14,076 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Finance Department, Room 296, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3663.

Health & Safety Training Officer

To develop and administer in-service training programmes specialising primarily in Health & Safety and prevention. Duties include providing advice and support to Departmental Training Officers, monitoring course expenditure and involvement in special training projects as required.

Experience in training or a related field is essential, with an up to date knowledge of Health & Safety legislation and proven organisational skills. Applicants must be effective communicators, capable of initiating and developing projects and of implementing the Council's equal opportunities policy.

Salary: £10,779 - £12,444 inclusive. (Under Review)

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 316, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 728630.

Staff Appraisal Scheme Administrator

To implement and manage the day-to-day operation of the Council's new Staff Appraisal Scheme for some 900 staff within the Supplies Department. This includes arranging all necessary in-house briefing, training, career counselling sessions and providing follow-up, as well as monitoring the progress of the scheme and acting as point of enquiry for the Department.

A first rate organiser is required, experienced in establishing office systems and with a keen interest in, and commitment to, staff development and equal opportunities and the ability to play an active role in the training process. The work demands a flexible approach, good presentation skills and the capacity to establish quickly a wide range of contacts at all levels.

Salary: £8,817 - £10,779 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Supplies Department, Room 507 South Block, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3437.

LONDON AGAINST RACISM

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

Islington Council

DESIGN CONSTRUCTION and MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION

FORWARD PLANNING OFFICER

PO2 (New Post)

Salary: £11,952 to £12,894 (inclusive)

The Council are committed to establishing a Design, Construction and Maintenance Organisation comprising the existing departments of Architecture, Engineering and Building Works. A Forward Planning Officer is required to assist the Director to carry out forward planning in respect to accommodation and organisational needs with particular emphasis on the integration of existing departments. Subsequently, to assist in the formulation and control of capital programmes.

At least two years' experience in research related to financial forward planning and production of associated reports is essential. Further essential requirements are the ability to work with minimum of supervision, produce reports analysing performance and recommendations for changes in policy. Knowledge of budgetary control and tendering procedures is essential as is the ability to liaise with various departments in order to co-ordinate assignments and projects.

Job description and application forms available from London Borough of Islington, Building Works Department, Oldford Road, London N7 8LN. Telephone 01-609 8701, Ext. 35. Closing date January 21, 1985.

Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

WPHF is a multi-regional Association with over 5,000 tenants. All functions, apart from finance, are decentralised.

AREA HOUSING MANAGER WESTMINSTER

£9,600 - £11,490 including London Weighting

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Regional Director for the full range of management and maintenance functions for 630 new build and rehabilitated units in South and West London. The major holding is concentrated in the Westminster area where there are currently 60 further units in development. A management/maintenance office team of six, together with 22 estate staff, assists the Area Manager and therefore proven managerial experience, as well as a suitable professional qualification, is required.

He/she will work closely with our local In-House Architects Team and Development Officer.

For application form and job description, please apply to:

Mrs. H. Martin,
Prospect House, Wylyott's Manor
Dartford Lane, Fobbers Bar
Herts. EN9 2QW
Tel: Fobbers Bar 57568

wphf HOUSING ASSOCIATION

JOURNALISTS IN EUROPE

Applications are invited for the 1985-86 Journalists in Europe course, based at the Centre for Journalism, University of London, and running from 16th November, 1985, to 16th June, 1986.

The course comprises lectures and discussions at the Centre, seminars in various European countries, and individual journalistic work in Europe.

Candidates must be experienced journalists, aged between 25 and 35, and have a good working knowledge of French. Applications must be received by 15th February, 1985, and interviews will be held in London in March.

Application forms and further details are available from Stuart Patrick, Graduate Centre for Journalism, The City University, 223-7 St John Street, London EC1. Please enclose cv.

PREMISES THE NORWICH ARTS CENTRE requires a

GENERAL MANAGER

Premises has entered an exciting new phase. We need an energetic person with financial and management skills to work closely with the Director in developing the Centre's future.

For a job description contact:

Carol Wightman
Director
Premises
Norwich Arts Centre
Riverside Yard, St Benedict's Street
Norwich NR2 4PL. Tel 0693 850054

Please enclose cv.

Salary in region £5,000-£7,000

Premises is an equal opportunities employer

COMMUNITY ARTS PRESTON

Two full-time workers needed for new two-person team starting 1st April, 1985. Skills required as community and/or performing arts.

Salary £5,800 - £7,400. See for job description to Preston Arts Centre, 181 London Road, Preston PR1 4BE. Closing date for applications 25th January 1985.

Creative and Media
continues on
Page 16

Alex Brummer reports from Washington on the Army of God's violent attacks on legalised abortion

Terror hits the clinics

AS REVELLERS swayed in the misty rain to the beat of the Four Tops at the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue in the early hours of New Year's Day, an ugly drama was being played out just a few miles down the road.

South-east Washington was the setting for the latest violent incident in a dangerous wave of social terrorism sweeping across the United States. The terrorists, believed to be a shadowy group calling themselves the "Army of God," struck some 27 abortion clinics in the first success of the New Year.

The target of the attackers have been America's abortion clinics which have been put under a virtual siege by anti-abortion groups angered by Congress's refusal to roll back the historic Supreme Court decision 11 years ago which brought abortion out of America's back alleys into the doctors' surgeries and clinics.

Over the last 12 months, against the background of a tumultuous political debate on abortion, the Justice Department has recorded some 150 incidents of vandalism and harassment against the clinics in addition to the bombings.

As yet, no one has been killed during the violence. But since the Army of God came out for the first time at least one Illinois doctor, who carried out legal abortions, has been kidnapped. And the Supreme Court justice Mr. Harry Blackmun, who wrote the original majority decision for the court, has been under constant threat. The waiting-rooms of clinics have been splashed with red paint, the tyres on physicians' cars have been slashed, and patients now have to be escorted into clinics by armed security guards.

Despite this swelling catalogue of violence against legal medical facilities, the Reagan administration, which is an outspoken critic of terrorist activities around the world and has protected government facilities in Washington to an extraordinary extent, has been virtually silent. The FBI, which has responsibility for America's internal security, has left the investigations to the much less influential Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

In the presidential debates the Democratic nominee, Mr. Walter Mondale, clashed bitterly with President Reagan on the morality of the abortion issue. He took the President to the cleaners for adhering to the line of the Rev. Jerry Falwell, the head of the moral majority, and one of the fundamentalist clergymen who sent abortion to the top of the socio-religious agenda. It was under the Falwell influence that the Republican platform included a provision which made a "pro-life" stand a condition of appointing Federal judges to the bench.

The effect of this stirring debate and President Reagan's sweeping victory in November was to inspire the anti-abortionists to new more intense levels of protest. Having failed to persuade Congress to ban abortions, although there are now strict limits on Federal funding for the procedure, the pro-lifers have gone outside the political system.

As the pro-abortion lobby has noted, the vandalism and the bombings do not occur in isolation. The presence of protesters outside an abortion clinic is usually a signal for the extremists to join the fun. Some 46 anti-abortion protesters were arrested outside the Metropolitan Medical and Women's Center in Washington, Maryland, just 48 hours before a bomb ripped the clinic apart over the Thanksgiving holiday. A few days later, local radio stations were informed that the Army of God was responsible and planned to destroy other clinics.

The Army of God first emerged as a phenomena in 1982 after two abortion clinic bombings in Florida. Mr. Donald Benny Anderson, a 42-year-old estate agent, identified the group during a trial in which he was given 30 years in prison for the two bombings and the kidnapping of the Illinois doctor. But the FBI has argued that the organisation has no central cell or command, but consists of a series of isolated groups. This is partly the reason why the FBI has thus far declined to label the incidents terrorism and thereby take full responsibility for the investigations.

If the purpose of the vandals and bombers is to prevent women exercising their constitutional right to an abortion they may be having some measure of success. Entering a clinic is no longer the simple procedure of simply turning up at the front desk and registering as it was before the violence of the last few months.

Researchers have identified 800 people who manipulate decisions over thermonuclear weapons. WALTER SCHWARZ reports

The bomb in the hands of a secret few

THIRTY years after the Churchill government's furtive decision to camouflage Britain's atomic programme under other current expenditure — a decision revealed in the release of secret Cabinet papers yesterday — the same questions remain unanswered. Who makes nuclear decisions? Do politicians merely ratify in secret, and parliaments rubber-stamp expert-facts, that scientists, soldiers, bureaucrats, and industrialists have decided?

A small, privately-funded group at Woodstock — the Oxford Research Group — has been working for two years to identify some 800 nuclear decision-makers in the five nuclear countries: USA, USSR, Britain, France and China, and a few close runners-up like Israel and India. After working from published sources, interviews, correspondence, and official archives, the group's three full-time and five part-time researchers are not naming the 800 in order to go on working and protect their sources.

But the group — led by Scilla Mckean, a research fellow at Bradford University — has reached some preliminary conclusions. They make

essential reading in the nuclear debate and will indeed be published this year.

Nuclear policy appears in the group's research as "at best — a post-hoc rationalisation for the development of weapons systems whose raison d'être has become institutionalised." These policies were effectively set up in the 1950s and "politicians are still being presented by civil servants and advisers with options that do not include non-nuclear alternatives."

One problem is the time-scale. Nuclear systems take 15 or 20 years to develop. By the time a minister, let alone a head of government, becomes aware of a system of development, so much has been spent on it, both in terms of finance and the careers of individuals, that the momentum for this continuation is inevitable.

This is where defence bureaucracies show their power. The British Defence Ministry, the country's largest employer with a staff of 600,000, is formally under the control of a minister and three junior ministers who are seldom in office for more than three years. So real nuclear power is in the

hands of the Ministry's four permanent departments. The problem is even more acute in France, where a quarter of the final costs of a weapon go to pay off research and development. The decision to begin applied R & D is therefore tantamount to a decision to produce, and deploy, the weapon," says the research group.

Of our own Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, the group finds that "its very existence commits the British government to continually develop new warheads. The large team of scientists which assembles to develop a new warhead is naturally reluctant to disband. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Chevaline warhead project was promulgated in order to keep the team together until Trident work could begin."

So Aldermaston, like Los Alamos, Livermore and Sandia in the US, "constitutes a powerful lobby against a comprehensive test-ban treaty." The new Aldermaston plant now being built with four bays "will ensure that development work on a new warhead will always be needed. The two bays for

Trident will create considerable production capacity which in turn will create pressure to find programmes to use that capacity."

If labour comes to power in these circumstances and tries to implement unilateral disarmament, it "would face the prospect not only of undoing a series of costly and complex negotiations, but also of redirecting a committed bureaucracy, which has been going in one direction for nearly four decades, of renegotiating alliances, of resisting industrial pressure, and of deciding what to do with the installations, the highly specialised personnel and, not least, the stockpile of warheads themselves."

British legislators do not even know the cost of nuclear weapons systems "because nowhere do MPs see what American legislators do: the 'line' items which describe the cost of each weapon separately in its research, testing and development stages."

The "Commons select committees have no power to summon ministers. The defence committee has indeed complained that Parliament's role in the decision to produce a successor system to Polaris has been limited to

endorsing a decision already taken."

The group points out that in nuclear weapons decisions the Secretary of State is not obliged to get full agreement of the Cabinet or of its defence and overseas policy committee, to the R & D stages. He can opt to restrict awareness of a project in this way for straight political reasons — fear that other ministers might disagree — and not for reasons of security."

Cataloguing the ineffectiveness of parliaments, the group recalls that the Chevaline warhead was under development for 13 years before it was mentioned in the House of Commons. The US Congress "has not stopped a single nuclear weapons system."

In the US the group dissected the lobbying powers of the three nuclear laboratories which employ 25,000 scientists and technicians. The lobbying was spectacularly effective in sabotaging President Carter's attempts at arms control in 1978.

Russian leaders are apparently less prone to manipulation by scientists, and pressure to make a decision to produce a successor system to Polaris has been limited to

entists to match Western advances, such as the independently-targeted multiple re-entry systems. The Politburo says in its weapons institutes: "Make us one of these."

France comes off as the worst case of the nuclear tell wagging the political dog. The atomic energy agency (CEA) is a "state within a state" which lobbied openly and successfully for the new bomb. When the Socialist government recently suspended nuclear testing at Mururoa, the CEA's intensive lobbying had such an effect that three days later the tests were allowed to continue.

Politicians will certainly dispute the Oxford Research Group's thesis that they are manipulated by bobbies and mandarins. Truman's decision to make the bomb in research, the CEA's role in making the H-bomb — was opposed by some distinguished scientists as earnestly as it was advocated by others. It was his own decision. It was not Carter's. Disarmament efforts were sabotaged by the lobbies, Reagan has been his own master. Indeed, it was his own initiative to turn much of his administration by surprise.

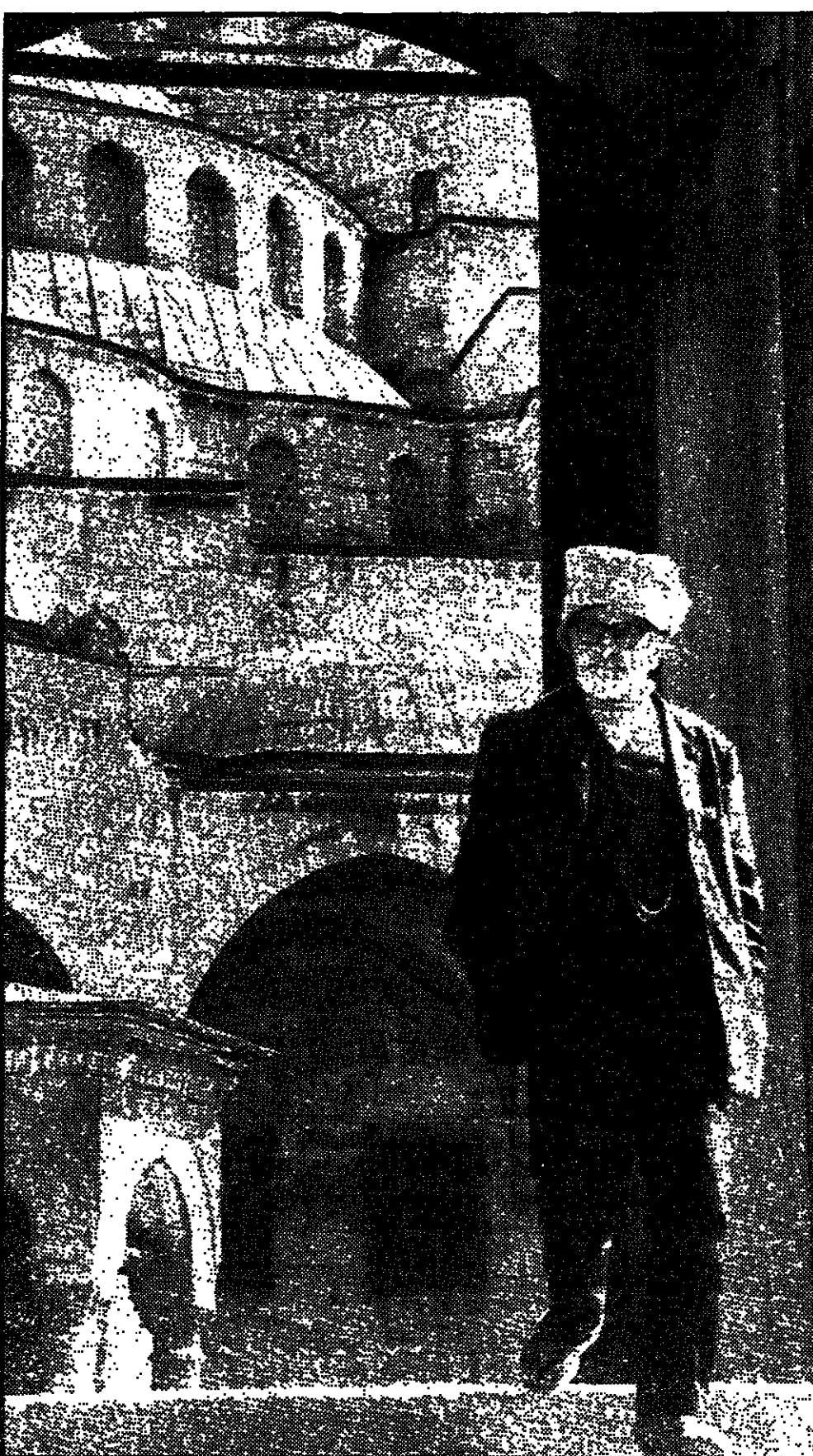
In Britain, Attlee's decision to make the bomb was perhaps manipulated by his Cabinet Secretary, Sir Edward Bridges — but he took it with his eyes open, for clear political reasons, to keep Britain a great power. The clearest case of political decision was De Gaulle's: nobody forced him into going nuclear. Mitterrand inherited a ready-made and probably unstoppable nuclear machine.

Peace movements have succeeded in bringing nuclear issues down to the market place, but they will achieve little unless they go on to the next stage, unravelling the web of intrigue and vested interest in the nuclear process.

Politicians must not be allowed to abdicate the most awesome of their responsibilities. The Oxford research report has come at a time when the flaw in deterrence is becoming apparent: to be technologically credible, you have to be seen to be preparing for war, and there is no difference between that and actually preparing. If the complexities of decisions involved — even to be reversed — we must first ascertain who are the deciders.

It all depends on what you mean by democracy. IAN BLACK reports from Ankara on the return to civilian rule

A tortured definition of freedom in Turkey



The only Muslims in the Council of Europe. Picture by Robin Lawrence

IN THEIR palatial embassies on the Cankaya Hills, high above the ice and snow-bound streets of central Ankara, Western diplomats are putting the finishing touches to their reports on the state of Turkish democracy just one year after the generals who intervened to save the country from the 1980 returned it to civilian rule.

Even the most assiduous followers of Turkish affairs find it difficult to make such an assessment: appearances can be deceptive. Anyway, how do you measure degrees of democracy? And what standards do you use?

"I believe that today we have about 70 per cent democracy," says Mehmet Barlas, a columnist for the Istanbul daily, *Miliyet*. "Of course," he concedes, "if you are in jail you probably see only 5 per cent."

Under Aker, a trade union official, will settle on 50 per cent. So will the ambassador of one important European country. On the other hand, Ergenekon of the Conservative True Path Party insists that there is no democracy at all. "It's like pregnancy," he argues. "You just can't be a little bit democratic."

Match them not all of the Turkish left tends to agree. In the middle ground between the two poles of the country's political spectrum, there is general agreement that some slight but perceptible progress has been made since the government of Mr. Turgut Ozal took office last December. A parliamentary commission is currently examining prison conditions and allegations of torture; criticism of the civilian politicians is becoming more vocal; the press is beginning to chafe openly at the strait-jacket that constrains its freedoms.

Yet much remains to be done before the regime's critics at home and abroad will be convinced that the "guided" democracy that has existed since the 1980 coup has been transformed into the genuine article. Externally, the uncertainty continues to cast a cloud over the country's relationship with Western Europe, its role as a key member of Nato, and its candidature for membership of the EEC. Internally, there are still grave problems, with martial law in force in 34 of the 67 provinces and two of the three largest political parties unrepresented in parliament.

Turks who believe that their country is in the process of transition to democracy argue that you have to take the long view: they live, they are quick to remind you, in a country

wrenched westwards out of the orbit by the single-mindedness of Ataturk a mere 60 years ago. And Western diplomats are putting the finishing touches to their reports on the state of Turkish democracy just one year after the generals who intervened to save the country from the 1980 returned it to civilian rule.

"Always remember," one Western diplomat was told by a Turkish businessman, "we are the only Muslims in the civilised world." "Let's face it," said another, "Turkey is not a member of the Council of Europe because its part of Europe or because it has a dazzling record on human rights. It's there because we are strategically important to the West."

And they have not forgotten the terrible violence and polarisation of the late 1970s. "I don't want to be shot," says Mehmet Barlas. "I want to send my kids to school in the morning and be sure I'll see them again in the evening." His colleague at *Miliyet*, Abdi Ipecki, was murdered in 1979 by Mehmet Ali Agca, the gunman who shot the Pope. By the time the army intervened on September 12, 1980, there were 20 fatalities a day from factional fighting.

The experience of those years serves as a powerful deterrent for the present state of affairs, and those who use it know that Adnan Kahveci, a senior aide to the prime minister, was a teacher during this period: "I was almost stabbed to death by a high school kid who demanded to know whether I was a rightist or a leftist and I couldn't answer his question because I didn't know which side he was on." The belief still endures that both the military and the civilian politicians are determined to live with and understand the curious but in many ways classically Turkish phenomenon of civilian politicians operating with military benediction: how to explain why a regime which is clearly concerned about its image abroad continues to take measures which cannot but further tarnish its record on human rights and political freedoms.

Last week, for example, an Ankara military court handed down six and four year prison sentences to 23 Jehovah's Witnesses convicted of distributing religious propaganda, an offence under Article 163 of the penal code. Fifty-six of the country's most prominent intellectuals still face charges arising out of the circulation of a petition calling for more democracy. The mass trials of the Disk trade unionists continue, and there is to be a second round of prosecutions of members of the Turkish Peace Association, the country's equivalent of CND.

The Council of Europe and Amnesty International are still rightly concerned about these abuses, but their anger and indignation is patently not shared by as many Turks as the Western liberal mind might hope to expect. "Human rights is not an issue," says an Istanbul businessman who counts himself among Mr. Ozal's supporters. "People simply don't care about Disk or the Peace Association." Unless, of course, they are among the scores of thousands who have been directly or indirectly affected. "Is it a lie," go the words of a plaintive, bitter, popular song, "that you always tell the truth in the police station but deny it in court?"

Such prosecutions, most Turks admit, are bad FB, but that is as far as it goes. Torture? "Part of our way of life," they will say. "Have you seen our hospitals? This is a real problem of different standards arises. It is unthinkable, for example, that any British Government would prosecute and gaoi Monsignor Bruce Kent and Mrs. Gann. Boddock of CND because of their belief in the need for nuclear disarmament."

But that is what happened to Mahmut Dikerdem, a former ambassador and the president of TPA, and to his colleague, Mr. Ertan Dikerdem, who suffers from cancer, has been released, largely thanks to international interest in his case, but Mrs. Isaym and 11 other TPA leaders are still in Metris military prison.

There are problems of definition as well, that owe something to Turkey's own history and geography but also to what can only be a conspiracy of silence by the authorities. All defendants are "terrorists" and treated, if the mounting evidence is to be believed, accordingly. The country's assassination of democracy does not countenance the existence of a cat-

egory of genuine dissidents or political prisoners alongside those facing charges of crimes of violence.

Democracy in Turkey is seen as a fragile flower in an unwelcoming environment. "Our northern neighbour has different designs on Turkey than it has on Spain," says one government official. "Do the Russians operate clandestine radio stations that you can hear in the UK? The educational level of this country is simply not advanced enough for people like Communists to behave responsibly if they are allowed to operate legally."

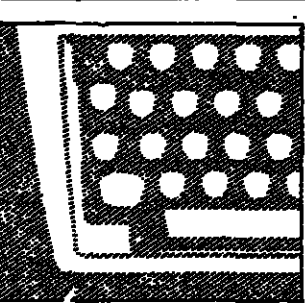
This view is shared even by conservatives like Gökberk Ergenekon of True Path, and Nazil Ilıcak, the redoubtable columnist for *Yeni Ortan* newspaper, who attack the government from the right for its failure to advance the cause of political freedom. The democracy to which they aspire would simply not apply to 20,000 to 30,000 people still languishing in military prisons across the land.

A left-wing lawyer in Istanbul says: "People are being charged because they have formed a political party, written a book, set up a trade union, or even filed a petition to the authorities. They have none of the rights that citizens of civilised countries normally enjoy." Even terrorists, he adds, are entitled to justice.

The problems of Turkey's purported transition to democracy, indeed, extend into every area of life. The most notorious abuses of human rights and the lack of basic freedoms, however, are the symptoms, not the cause, of the continuing crisis. "Are we going to kill the mosquitoes one by one or try to drain the swamp?" asks a right-wing opposition politician in Ankara. A radical intellectual in Istanbul has reached a similar conclusion: "When I look at this country, which was one of the biggest empires in the world, and isn't some emerging African country, I have to tell you that we can't solve the human rights problem without resolving the basic issue why we have reached this point after such a long history."

The key to solving the crisis, if there is such a key, is to be found in the relationship between Mr. Ozal and the generals who permitted him — as it is the prerogative of Turkish generals to do — to take power a year ago.

NEXT: The legacy of Ataturk.



DIARY

By David Rose

GARBH EILACH: With the sound of the little fishing boat's motor he is running, leaping at remarkable speed down the craggy hill. He is there on the makeshift jetty before we have moored. "Hello, hello, how are you?" These are the first words he has spoken to other human beings for almost three weeks.

For all but the first six weeks he has been alone. Yet now he seems fuller of face, brighter eyes. His grey hairs have been supplanted by a punky orange, the result of continuous exposure to wood smoke. "Ah," he says, "I'm getting acclimatised now. I think when you last saw me (at the end of August) I was suffering from malnutrition."

Eagerly he takes his mail from Lachie MacLachlan, the postman whose family has lived by Garbh Eilach for generations, at least since the island's last permanent inhabitants vanished around 1860. Lachie hands him a large brown paper package. "Fantastic! My metal detector has arrived." With it, he plans to search for metallic implements belonging to his distant predecessors. He has already found a horseshoe — "I bet you never knew there were horses here," en Lachie.

Leaving Lachie and the boat in the bay we trudge — no, jog — through the bog towards the botly. Mr Pitt is fit, and the recent addition to his solitude, a mongrel bitch called Bonnie, rescued and brought here by a friend from Death Row at the Edinburgh RSPCA, struggles to keep up.

and thatch to the roof. It remains windy inside, and the chimney hardly works. Condensation drips on to the bedding from the plastic under-roof. "That sheet was a mistake. I should have done it with that alone, but it's too late now."

There is a new door, which unlike the old one is not angled directly into the west wind. On it he has painted and varnished a sign, "Robin's Nest."

Inside, he expands on his robust health over slice gin. ("It's nice to have someone to drink with at this time of year. I don't like drinking on my own.") The secret is a high fibre diet, partly composed of genuinely excellent bread baked in a washed-up oil drum.

The dog eats rabbits, caught in snares which Mr Pitt sets and checks each day. He has applied for a shotgun licence and looks forward to the time when he can abandon the present grisly method. "Sometimes it's quite revolting. You find them semi-throated and perhaps with eyes pecked out by crows. But there's no choice. All those animal lovers preaching such crap would soon change their minds confronted by this situation."

Today the weather is mild for late December. The distant mainland feels have a

light sprinkling of snow, but that on the island, only the occasional violent hail-laden squall with the clouds above 1,500 feet.

I have chosen an untypical good day. Earlier in the month, gales blew continuously for five days and nights. "By the end of it I was nearly deaf from the scream of the wind," says Mr Pitt. "But the worst thing is not the wind or the cold — and there have been some sharp frosts — it's the rain. All my socks will be wet, and drying them takes an age. It can sometimes get me down."

Inside the botly it is very dark, and now the days end by half past three. The evenings, Mr Pitt admits, can seem long. But taking up a tone of criticism of civilisation, he realises that the severity of late he soon realises: "On the whole, the winter has given me a whole new insight. I'm not a fair-weather naturalist any more like the people who come to Scotland in the summer to ooh and aah at the scenery. Have to take the degree of privation. I'm sure that's good. It tickles me pink when I think of some of the bloody wingers in London, the dunces who won't go out in the rain."

It is a theme running through much of what he says. There is greater

confidence in his rejection of material values now. It really infuriates me most of all that here we are, five miles offshore, and all the detritus and effluents of society ends up here on the island.

Sometimes two thirds of his day is taken up with fetching wood and water. "I can't be totally self-sufficient," he realises that of course. But the idea is worth striving for."

Punctuating the routine of survival, there have been adventures. A ram was stuck in a bog, floundering up to its belly, a sure prey for the carrion crow and eagles which would have pecked through its eyes into the brain.

You realise what superb killing machines the birds are, says Mr Pitt. He rescued the ram, and carried it to the botly: "It urinated on my sweater because it recognised the wool." He says he saved a human life. "After a few weeks without talking to anyone you start to imagine voices, to hear people in the sound of the gulls. It was thus that, out walking one day, he heard cries, and at first ignored them. Only gradually he realised that here was a real human in distress: a diver being carried swiftly by the current away from his companion's

boat and out towards the open sea. Mr Pitt ran and ran until he came upon the boat, its sailor blissfully unaware of his friend's distress. "I was just about knackered," says Mr Pitt. "And do you know what, the bastards didn't even thank me."

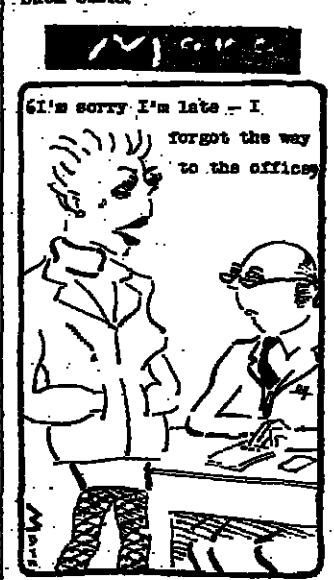
He still plans that his stay on Garbh Eilach will be the basis of the economic regeneration of the island. He intends to import bees and try to breed them and produce honey.

"I may mean I have to stay here a second year. Then any prospective entrepreneur can come and inherit the legacy. The only money I'm interested in is enough to finance my next adventure: I don't mind if I don't make much from the best."

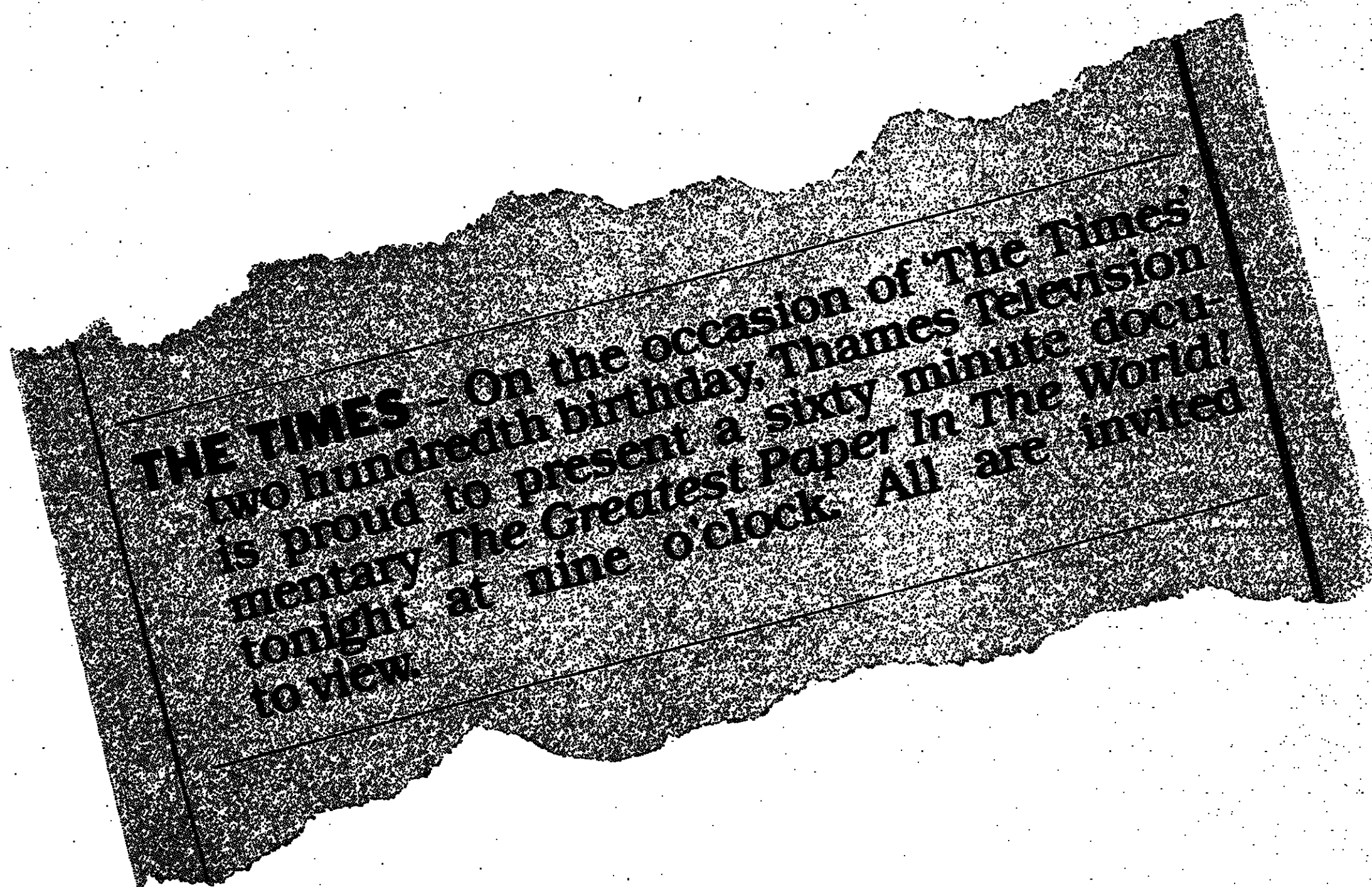
Before I leave there is time for a brief tour of Mr Pitt's domain. Stripping over tussocks we pelt up the hill, split by an unrelenting regeneration of the island. It was kilt and sheep run, and he knows exactly how each was built and why. At the top, a dizzy precipice, some 350ft absolutely vertically into the white horses. "Stop," he commands. "Hold still." Briefly,

one of Garbh Eilach's three mature golden eagles soars in the sky above the cliff, 30 yards away, before diving out towards one of the lesser islets of the archipelago.

It is time to go. Tonight Mr Pitt will play his recorder a little, a gift from a friend. In the botly is his tutor, School Recorder Book One, the only reading matter visible other than a paperback bible.



John, in LTP



Yesterday marked the two hundredth birthday of 'The Times', the most famous newspaper in the world. Tonight at nine, Thames Television presents a fascinating documentary chronicling the illustrious but chequered history of 'The Thunderer'.

The programme follows 'The Times' fortunes from its early beginnings in 1785 to its role in the

Fleet Street of the 1980s, including extensive archive film, comment from top correspondents, politicians, editorial staff and academics - plus an exclusive interview with its present owner, the controversial Rupert Murdoch. An incisive and entertaining insight into the background of a newspaper that many still regard as an 'impregnable British institution.'



Thames Television's film

The Greatest Paper In The World!

Tonight at 9 on ITV



To understand Scargill, first understand Sid Vincent



WORKING BRIEF

LAST YEAR, the King held the headlines by running the longest, most costly and most violent industrial dispute in the nation's history. This year, for seconds, the Great Houdini has to demonstrate how he intends to get out from under. If he can do it in good order, Scargillism will be a force to be reckoned with, on the shop floor as much as in politics, for years to come.

If he goes down to glorious defeat a martyr may have been born, but the unions will be back flirting with the New Realism.

We shall return to Brother Scargill and ask "What manner of man is this?" But first spare a thought for poor, stolid old Sid Vincent, the Lancashire miners' leader who undoubtedly became the NUM's man of the season, Vincent spent his Christmas holidays commuting between Tenerife and Manchester airports, accompanied only by his "friend," a middle-aged divorcee, Mrs Joan Hodgkinson, and half the backs from the more elevated end of Fleet Street.

Yet Mr Vincent is important because he symbolises the old NUM (at least one part of it) just as Mr Scargill signifies the new NUM (or one part of same).

The leader of the Lancashire miners is only two years off retirement. He suffers, too, from lung disease which is the price that he and thousands of others — paid for cutting our coal in the days when the nation desperately

Step forward, Arthur Scargill. Working Brief's unchallenged Brother of the Year. And the award holds good, says John Torode, if you take the year in question as being 1985

demand it. His wife has divorced him.

The height of Mr Vincent's ambition is a fortnight in Tenerife on a charter package. When the press catch up with him he bluffs and blusters like an enraged but out of condition bull. He gets into a shoving match at the Blarney Stone bar with the Man from the Mail. He appeals to reporters to lay off a bit or to treat him fair.

For the past decade he has been the organiser, the whipper-in of an old-fashioned "moderate" caucus on the NUM executive.

Mr Vincent had not wanted this strike and — God knows — he had not wanted Mr Scargill and men of his ilk running the NUM. Mr Vincent believed in holding the union together, cutting coal come what may and avoiding disputes at all costs. But he responded loyally to the strike call.

You could label him a bossy man — as long as you accept that he is of the Class of '47. He believed in nationalisation, believed that the interests of the NCB management, the union and the country were one. To secure him of collaboration is to miss the point. To him collaboration was a thing to be proud of, not a source of shame.

In retrospect, it was just such unflinching collaboration which allowed pits to be closed too fast in the 1980s. It was that frame of mind which accepted without question whatever harebrained coal bashing scheme the "experts" dreamed up. It was that mood which allowed Union democracy to wither and which treated little local difficulties at pit level (however legitimate) as signs of Bolshevism run riot. It was Vincentism in the quarter century between nationalisation and the 1972 national pit

strike, which created Scargillism.

The best portrait yet of sharp-as-a-razor Scargillism comes in Michael Crick's Penguin Special, Scargill and the Miners (£2.50). We publish extracts from it tomorrow.

Crick describes a child in primary school when the pits were nationalised. A decade later he was an opportunistic Young Communist, contemptuous of the cosy world of collaborationist union officials and pit managers.

He has always wound his audiences up with attacks on the "tyrants," the "filth," the "slime" of the media. But he uses the media with the consummate skill of the age of public relations. Mr Vincent abuses that which he does not understand. Mr Scargill has always played favourites — doling out leaks and exclusives to "good" reporters. Now he plays Channel 4 News like a violin.

Mr Scargill — a generation younger than Mr Vincent — understands television the way Jack Kennedy did, right down to the colour of the tie and the shade of the shirt. He carries his own hidden can of hair spray to keep that natural wind blown bouffant style strictly under control. The only time he genuinely lost his temper with the press was when one of the pops caught him with his brief case open at a conference and snatched a picture of the guilty spray can.

When he made his own, 11-minute film for Channel 4 News last summer he did all his "to camera" pieces in one take — something few professional telejournalists have ever achieved. He would never allow himself to be pictured, naked to the waist, pot belly drooping, blustering outside the Blarney Stone. But then Mr Scargill would never be caught dead on a package holiday in Tenerife.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF OILWELLS (E.N.T.P.)

NOTICE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS

No. 000202/0 D

The National Company for the Exploitation of Oilwells is launching a national and international call for tenders for the supply of the following equipment:

- Lot No. 1 — Heating Equipment
- Lot No. 2 — Cooling Equipment

This call for tenders is intended for manufacturing companies only and excludes amalgamations, representatives of companies and any other intermediaries in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78.02 of 11 February 1978, concerning the State Monopoly on Foreign Trade. Those tenderers who are interested in this call for tenders may obtain specifications from the following address:

Entreprise Nationale des travaux aux Puits (E.N.T.P.), Base les Vergers, Birhadem, Alger, Algeria, Direction des Approvisionnements (Supplies Division), with effect from the date of publication of this notice.

Offers drawn up in five (5) copies should be sent in a double sealed envelope by registered post, to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, bearing no company insignia, and stating: (Appel d'Offres National et International No. 000202/0D Confidentiel — A ne pas ouvrir).

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday 9 February 1985 at the latest.

Selection will be made within 180 days from the closing date of this Call for Tenders.

BARCLAYS BANK ACT 1984.

The reorganisation of the Barclays Group took effect on 1st January 1985 and all branches of Barclays Bank International Limited have become branches of Barclays Bank PLC.

The quoted company, Barclays Bank PLC, has become the Group holding company and has changed its name to BARCLAYS PLC.

Barclays Bank International Limited has become the operating bank. It has been re-registered as a public limited company and has changed its name to BARCLAYS BANK PLC.

No action need be taken by stockholders or customers.

Barclays PLC is registered in England No. 48839.
Barclays Bank PLC is registered in England No. 1026167.
Registered offices: 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH.

2nd January, 1985



COMMUNICATING IN THE INNER CITY

Lambeth's Public Relations Division has been reshaped creating new posts which offer challenging communications opportunities in a Council on the front line of local government issues.

Principal Press and Public Relations Officer (Ref. L.62)

Salary: £11,952-£13,929 pa inc.

This is a key post heading the Press and PR Section of five professional staff. The job involves providing a high level of media servicing for the Council and coordinating the work of the Section with that of the rest of the Division.

Reporting to the Chief Public Relations Officer the Principal Press and PRO exercises both managerial and professional responsibilities.

You will be a skilled communicator and an experienced PR practitioner with a strong background in journalism and, or, press/media relations. You will also have proven management skills. Ability to handle a wide range of priorities and work effectively under pressure is of course essential.

Campaign Co-ordinator (Ref. L.63)

Salary: £11,952-£12,894 pa inc.

Heading and developing a new Campaigns Unit this post provides essential coordination in the Council's awareness work over Rate Capping and similar major issues.

Reporting to the Chief PRO the Co-ordinator will be dealing with Council/Trade Union joint initiatives, the Council's own programmes of activity; ensuring press, publicity and information coordination within PR for the Unit, liaising with community and local groups; and linking with the local government umbrella organisation.

You will have a breadth of experience in conducting campaign gained in such fields as the local government sector, trade unions, voluntary groups and pressure groups. You will demonstrate an ability to motivate and a flair for organisation. A knowledge of local government and Rate Capping is desirable.

Principal Information Officer (Ref. L.64)

Salary: £11,952-£12,894 pa inc.

The Information Section is responsible for the Town Hall reception, information leaflets and materials, public meetings, information support to the Division, information projects and an out of hours emergency control service.

The Principal Information Officer reports to the Chief PRO and the job requires both supervising and directing the section and close involvement in all aspects of its work.

You will be an information all rounder and a wider knowledge of PR would be an additional advantage. Experience of local government would be desirable and management ability is essential.

Applicants for these posts must demonstrate a commitment to anti-racism and equal opportunities. In addition, applicants must demonstrate a clear understanding of the social background and problems of Lambeth's community and in particular of the disadvantaged black, female and disabled groups. Applications for job share will be considered. Experience of working in a multi-racial community is desirable.

If you are interested in any of these positions and would like a job description, application form and further information please contact the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Administration & Legal Services, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, SW2, Tel: 01-274 7722, Ext. 2336.

The closing date for all these vacancies is Monday, 14th January, 1985. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

LAMBETH

Consultation Officer (Ref. L.65)

Salary: £10,251-£10,851 pa inc.

Working in the Information Section the job has two main elements. Firstly, developing and maintaining a comprehensive range of information for mailings, targeting and PR research. Secondly co-ordinating various public meetings and consultation exercises.

The Council consults a wide range of issues and in these public meetings and the Information resource support to PR generally the Consultation Officer has a vital role to play.

It is anticipated to introduce micro computer systems for the holding and production of information data — mailing lists, groups of local organisations, borough statistics, etc. Experience of data based systems would therefore be an advantage. You will also have a background in information work and/or research and public relations.

Press and Public Relations Officer (2 posts) (Ref. L.66)

Salary: £10,251-£10,851 pa inc.

The five Press and PRO's report to the Principal Press and PRO and the team handles the media relations for the Council. The job involves a portfolio of one or two main committees to service together with responsibilities for other specific and general areas.

Dealing with press enquiries, drafting news releases, organising photocalls, preparing copy for publications and developing positive PR programmes of activity are typical duties. The job involves regular contact with Committee Chairs, Members, Officers at every level, and local, regional, and national journalists. You will have a successful track record in a relevant field and be able to demonstrate skills in one or more of the following — journalism, sub-editing, copy writing, commercial or public sector PR. Ability to work to deadline and to cope with shifting priorities is essential.

Graphic Designer (Temp. post) (Ref. L.67)

Salary: £8,382-£9,087 pa inc.

A further Graphic Designer is required in the Publicity Section reporting to the Principal Publicity Officer.

Duties cover the range of design work from Photo briefs to finished artwork, instructions on print, to page layout and design. The output of printed material ranges from leaflets and posters to booklets and a Council newspaper. You will obviously be a qualified graphic designer with all round ability. The appointment is initially for one year but this will be reviewed.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

needs a

Deputy Cookery Editor

The right person must be a really creative cook and have an awareness of today's changing eating habits and nutritional needs. This is an interesting and varied job with plenty of opportunity for development and for working with photographers. Must be accurate and give attention to detail, as well as deal with readers' enquiries.

Please write with full c.v. including present salary and availability to:

Beverly Flower,
The National Magazine Co. Ltd.,
72 Broadwick Street, London, W1V 2BP.

CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE

Circa £11,000

Based at St. David's Hall, the Conference Executive is responsible for marketing the Hall and its facilities for conferences and similar events and will liaise closely with local hotels and tourism interests and the Cardiff Conference Association. St. David's Hall is a member of the International Congress and Convention Association and a member of BCECEC, which comprises the leading eight purpose-built conference venues in the UK. Applicants should be mature candidates with experience of managing and selling conference and exhibition facilities to the national and international markets. Previous sales and marketing experience in a related tourism field is desirable, e.g. conference sales, hotel sales or the Leisure and exhibition industry.

Hours are flexible and the post will involve a certain amount of travelling and weekend working. A casual user car allowance is attached to the post.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff CF1 3ND. telephone: (0222) 31033, ext 434 and should be returned not later than 21st January, 1985.

Cardiff City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications are welcomed from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SUITE

SENIOR PRESS OFFICER

(Grade S01 £10,251 - £10,851 per annum inclusive of London Weighting)

Required urgently to take a full and active role in the work of the busy Campaign, Press and Publicity Unit.

The Unit is responsible for producing press releases, video films, a lively edited monthly newspaper and other material to promote the full range of Council services. Applicants should have experience of newspaper reporting and production work as well as a proven ability to produce highly written press releases. The successful candidate will also have to liaise with Council Officers and Officers as well as handling a wide range of media enquiries. Some evening work is required in order to help cover Council Committee meetings. Knowledge of the workings of the national and local press, and the TV and radio media is desirable but not essential. Applicants must have three years experience in journalism. Please quote ref: CE34

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. (Tel: 01-359 9010, 24 hour answerphone) Closing date: 21st January, 1985.

Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

For further details write to:
The Co-ordinator, AIR & SPACE, 6 and 8 Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TD. Tel: 01-278 7751.

Closing date for applications is 1st February, 1985.

AIR GALLERY DIRECTOR

AIR & SPACE (Art Services Grants Ltd.) requires a DIRECTOR for the AIR Gallery. The applicant is required to have experience in selecting and organising contemporary art exhibitions; practical experience of fund-raising an advantage. Salary up to £24,000 according to age and qualifications.

For further details write to:
The Co-ordinator, AIR & SPACE, 6 and 8 Rosebery Avenue, London EC1R 4TD. Tel: 01-278 7751.

Closing date for applications is 1st February, 1985.



PRODUCTION MANAGER

The Royal Shakespeare Company requires a Production Manager for the

Apply in writing to Production Controller, Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9BB.

Previous applicants need not apply.

LINCOLNSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE ARTS ARTIST/DESIGNERS

required for two

Mural Commissions.

Two Commission fees are offered for the design and production of two murals for sites in Southwark South Mural.

A mural is required for a gable end wall in Frome Street, in Southwark town centre (75 square metres — funding offered £5,800). A "treatment" is required for the tower entrance at the Thomas Sumpter School, Southwark (4.5 metres x 3 metres — funding offered £2,800).

Deadline for initial submission of ideas 28th February, 1985. For further information contact Diana Pein, Visual Arts Officer, Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts, 22 Newport, Lincoln. Tel: 0522 53553.

Supported by the Arts Council of Great Britain, Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts, Southwark Borough Council, Humberside Education Authority.

TRIANGLE ARTS AND MEDIA CENTRE

ACTIVITIES TECHNICIAN (2)

The studio theatre is part of a multi-media Centre, on Aston University campus in the heart of Birmingham, which presents a busy programme of theatre, music and dance events throughout the year. Applicants should have at least 3 years professional experience in a similar field encompassing skills in stage lighting, sound, set construction and staging. The post offers an excellent opportunity for the successful candidate to utilise their technical expertise serving our varied programme of events.

SALARY — YEAR 1 GRADE 3 — £5,395 to £5,825 per annum.

REF L448VL

For further information and application forms available from:
Mr K. Thomas, Senior Personnel Officer, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET

THE GUARDIAN LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

The Guardian library is looking for two pre-Library School entrants on an eleven-month contract (less if their college place becomes available before that). Applicants should have exam results appropriate to Library School entrance, have a keen interest in current affairs, and be anxious to gain special library experience.

Duties include the filing of newspaper cuttings and the cataloguing of White Papers and other reference material; there will be some opportunity for information work.

Applications to:

Helen Martin, Librarian
THE GUARDIAN
119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ORCHESTRAL STUDIES

requires

ORCHESTRAL/COURSE MANAGER

Enquiries in writing to: The Secretary, NCOS, 21 St. James's, SE14 6AD, before 8th January when details will be sent out. Applications to the Director by 23rd January.

CHELTEMHAM

1230 thevenalight
1.05 Sign Agate
1.40 STAINS PRIDE (nap)

2.15 Lucky Vane
2.50 Golden Friend
3.25 Ulan Bator (nb)

JACKPOT AND PLACEPOT: ALL SIX RACES
TODAY DOUBLE: 1.40 & 2.50. TREBLE: 7.05, 2.15 & 3.25.
* DENOTES BLINKERS. GOING: Good to soft.

12.30 - CRISTIE ROBINSON HURDLE: 2m, £2,725 (12 runners).
1. 12.012 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.013 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.014 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.015 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.016 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.017 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
7. 12.018 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
8. 12.019 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
9. 12.020 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
10. 12.021 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
11. 12.022 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach
12. 12.023 MALLON (H. G. Sayer) 5-11-7 J. Jenkins 5-11-7 P. Leach

12.45 - FOOD BROKERS ALMA CONFECTIONERY NOVICES' CHASE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.221 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.222 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.223 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.224 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.225 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.226 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

12.50 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.227 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.228 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.229 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.230 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.231 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.232 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

12.55 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.233 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.234 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.235 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.236 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.237 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.238 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.00 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.239 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.240 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.241 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.242 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.243 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.244 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.05 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.245 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.246 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.247 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.248 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.249 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.250 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.10 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.251 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.252 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.253 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.254 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.255 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.256 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.15 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.257 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.258 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.259 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.260 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.261 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.262 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.20 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.263 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.264 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.265 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.266 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.267 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.268 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.25 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.269 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.270 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.271 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.272 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.273 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.274 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.30 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.275 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.276 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.277 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.278 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.279 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.280 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.35 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.281 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.282 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.283 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.284 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.285 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.286 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.40 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.287 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.288 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.289 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.290 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.291 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.292 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.45 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.293 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.294 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.295 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.296 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.297 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.298 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.50 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.299 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.300 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.301 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.302 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.303 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.304 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

13.55 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.305 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.306 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.307 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.308 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.309 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.310 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

14.00 - FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR HURDLE: 2m, £4,495 (6 runners).
1. 12.311 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
2. 12.312 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
3. 12.313 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
4. 12.314 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
5. 12.315 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach
6. 12.316 GORD TRADE (A. Lester) 5-11-7 P. Leach 5-11-7 P. Leach

Jenkins has strong hand in Triumph

D RACING

Chris Hawkins

Wing And A Prayer showed all the qualities needed to win the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle when scoring a facile success in the Steel Plate Trial Hurdle at Cheltenham yesterday and Hill's make him 1-1 joint favourite (from 20's) with Ireland's Tondab for the four-year-old championship contest next March.

John Francome had no more than a steering job on Wing And A Prayer who jumped brilliantly and produced a decisive turn of speed to go clear approaching the final flight, trying on strongly up the hill, he eventually beat Freedom, who was receiving 4lb, by six lengths with Pagan Sun a further 12 lengths back in third.

Richard Dunwoody, who rode a Windsor treble, was most impressed by Ra Nova and commented: "I let him lead early on and then gave way to Rhythmic Pastimes but when I asked him he won his race in a matter of ten strides."

Ra Nova, now 12-1 from 20-1, was constructed as a serious contender because the course is against his style of running, and although this was obviously a good performance it was a further pointer to the excellence of Browne's Gazette, who, incidentally, returned the fastest hurdling speed figure of the season at Kempton.

A further boost for Browne's Gazette should come from the fact that today's Food Brokers Hurdle at Cheltenham, Stans Pride was fourth to Browne's Gazette here last month before finishing last of seven at Kempton. This mare is no more than a useful hand of course, but getting weight concession from all her rivals today and over a more suitable two and a half miles, she has an outstanding chance.

The four miles Food Brokers Happy New Year Chase has attracted a strong field, with Corbiere, who last met in the Grand National, Corbiere beat his rival by two and a half lengths then and can now meet him on 21 lb better terms, so, strictly on the book, he must win today.

Lucky Vane (2-15) is the selection, however, having shown much the better recent form. He stayed on strongly to take second place behind Rightward Man in the Welsh National and the extra quarter of a mile this afternoon will be very much to his liking.

AYR CARD

12.45 Majestic Lad
1.15 Another City
1.45 Mark Edelson

2.15 Jockambal
2.45 Royal Lager

* DENOTES BLINKERS. GOING: Soft

12.45 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

12.50 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

12.55 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.00 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.05 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.10 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.15 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.20 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.25 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.30 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.35 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.40 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.45 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.50 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

13.55 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

14.00 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

14.05 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

14.10 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

14.15 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
5. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer

14.20 - MAYNILL NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O; 2m; £700 (5 runners).
1. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
2. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
3. 03 CAMBOWIE (B. Yeatley) 10-9-9 J. Carter 10-9-9 W. Payer
4. 03 CAMBOWIE (

BBC-1	BBC-2	ITV London	Channel 4	Radio
<p>6 00 am Cee-fax AM. 6 30 Breakfast Time. 9 00 Charlie Brown. 9 25 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop. 9 45 Why Don't You... 10 10 Jackie. Peter Pan. By J. M. Barrie. 10 25 Paddington. 10 30 Play School. 10 50 King Rollo. 10 55 Bric-a-Brac. 11 15 The Little Mole. 11 15 Bonanza. 12 05 Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12 30 Middy News. 12 47 Regional News. 12 50 Racing from Cheltenham. 3 5 The Mole Comes to Town. 3 55 Cartoons. 3 58 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3 59 Play School. 4 10 The Puppy's New Adventures. 4 30 William - at Christmas. 4 45 Captain Caveman. 4 55 John Craven's Newsround. 5 5 Eureka! 5 30 The Good Life. 5 58 Weather.</p> <p>6 00 NEWS: weather.</p> <p>6 30 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.</p> <p>6 55 TOM AND JERRY.</p> <p>7 00 THE GALACTIC GARDEN. An inspired idea from the BBC's Natural History Unit in Britain, blending their specialist knowledge of wildlife, flora and the latest techniques in special effects photography, they've devised a science fiction fantasy set in a suburban garden. Andrew Sachs and Sarah Neville play two space colonists of the future, time-tripping back to the Earth of today, unaware that the journey will also miniaturise them - to the point where the garden they land in becomes an alien world of horrifying proportions: where a rosebud is armchair-sized and a robin 50 feet tall. Cee-fax subtitles.</p> <p>8 00 DALLAS: Shadows. Should Clayton put his foot down? Preferably on that portrait? Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>8 45 POINTS OF VIEW. Barry Took passes on more viewer comment about BBC programmes.</p> <p>9 00 NEWS: weather.</p> <p>9 25 WYNNIE AND PENKOVSKY. David Calder plays Greville Wynne, the British spy whose engineering export business enabled him to operate behind the Iron Curtain. Christopher Rozycki is Oleg Penkovsky, the high-ranking Russian official who passed on State secrets to him, in this three-part drama telling the story of one of the most celebrated spy cases of the Cold War. Dramatised by Andrew Carr from the book A Man From Moscow, by Wynne, now a Rose from Moscow, it also features Frederick Treves, Fiona Walker and Denys Hawthorne. Continued at the same time tomorrow. Cee-fax sub-titles.</p> <p>10 20 ON THE WATERFRONT. Elia Kazan's landmark, seven-episode movie about corruption in New York's dockland, dominated by a towering, Method performance by Marlon Brando as the mobsters' heavy, with Eva Marie Saint as the girl who makes him rethink his life, plus Rod Steiger, Karl Malden. Made in 1954.</p> <p>12 50 Weather; close.</p>	<p>9 00 am Pages from Cee-fax. 1 55 pm Harold Lloyd in Somewhere in Turkey. 2 55 Holiday Time. 2 50 Cartoon Two. 3 00 Bob Hope in Road to Bali (1952) with Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 4 30 Telly Quiz.</p> <p>5 00 THE ROYAL INSTITUTION'S CHRISTMAS LECTURES. The Message of The Genes. Second of the seasonal lectures for budding scientists, delivered by Dr Walter Bodmer, who tonight examines the complex chemistry of the human body.</p> <p>6 00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL. Leif Ericson, Cameron Mitchell ride the range in another old ranching episode.</p> <p>6 50 INTERNATIONAL SNOOKER. Seventeen Days At The Crucible. Breathe again, snooker-phobes! It's not the start of a new marathon, but a two-part review (more tomorrow) of last year's World Pro Championship at Sheffield. David recalls the great games.</p> <p>8 00 THE LAMBETH BOYS. Karel Reisz's celebrated film about the Teddy Boy generation - made in 1959, a couple of years before he went on to direct Saturday Night And Sunday Morning - is the most famous social documentary of its decade, but this is the first time it has been shown on television. On its own, it's an extraordinary social document, showing just how carefree, how curiously innocent and how fully employed were the working class youngsters of that never-had-it-so-good world. But the story doesn't end there: producer Rob Rohrer had the clever idea of tracking down those teenagers as they are today, and of filming today's Lambeth Boys, from the same youth club, too. His new film can be seen tomorrow and on Friday.</p> <p>9 00 THE TURNING POINT. Ballet student contemporaries Anne Bancroft and Shirley MacLaine go their separate ways, one to become a leading ballerina, the other opting for motherhood and dance teaching in the mid-West. Until MacLaine's talented daughter joins Bancroft's company, challenging for the best roles - Russian ballerina Mikhail Baryshnikov, in his screen debut, is the best part of this over-emotional drama, made by Herbert Ross in 1977.</p> <p>10 55 THE TWENTIETH CENTURY REMEMBERED. In the first of two programmes the writer and poet Doris Russell, aged 80, recalls the early years of an unconventional life: her travels in America, Russia and China before the age of 25, and her marriage to Bertrand Russell after they had lived together.</p> <p>11 30 Close.</p>	<p>6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 9 25 Sesame Street. 10 25 Film: Wonder Man (1945). Comedy with Danny Kaye, Virginia Mayo. 12 00 Rod, Jane & Freddy. 12 10 pm Our Backyard. 12 30 Mr & Mrs. 1 00 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 A Country Practice. 2 30 On the Market. 3 00 GEMS. 3 25 News Headlines. 3 30 Sons and Daughters. 4 00 Rod, Jane & Freddy. 4 15 Cartoon Time. 4 20 Razzmatazz. 4 45 The Book Tower. 5 15 Blockbusters.</p> <p>5 45 NEWS: weather.</p> <p>6 00 THAMES NEWS with Tina Jenkins, John Andrew.</p> <p>6 35 CROSSROADS.</p> <p>7 00 WISH YOU WERE. Summer draws on, and Judith Chalmers, Chris Kelly are back with the holiday magazine. Judith polishing up that Miss World tan in St Lucia, he's reporting on winter sunshine trips to Tenerife. Plus guest presenters Mr and Mrs Ted Moul, coach-touring the Scottish Highlands.</p> <p>7 30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.</p> <p>8 00 THE BENNY HILL SHOW. Spoof he-man stuff with Benny and the B-Team, plus some funny business in a fin-de-siecle Paris nightclub, ooh-la-la.</p> <p>9 00 THE GREATEST PAPER IN THE WORLD! Guardian readers know perfectly well which one that is, but for a century or so the accolade was generally reckoned to be merited by the Times. How far have the changes of recent years diminished the standing and the influence of the newspaper which could once bring down governments? Thames' documentary marking the 200th anniversary includes Press experts like B. Levin, W. Rees-Mogg, Lord Cudlipp, not to mention Harold Evans and his former employer Rupert Murdoch. 'It'd go to prison for the Sun but not for the Times,' says its Aussie owner. 'I'm not allowed to have anything to do with the editorial of the Times, and I don't see why I should pay the cheques and go to prison.'</p> <p>10 00 NEWS AT TEN: weather.</p> <p>10 30 GALLIPOLI. Australian director Peter Weir's highly-regarded film about the ill-fated Anzac campaign in the Dardanelles during World War One, using the moving story of two young volunteer friends, to underline the larger tragedy. Beautifully acted, particularly by Mel Gibson and Mark Lee as the young men, meticulously directed, it was made in 1981.</p> <p>12 35 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Paul Boateng. Close.</p>	<p>2 30 pm Film: The Magic Box (1951), bio-pic of film pioneer William Friese Green with Robert Donat. 4 30 Film: Parade (1974) with Jacques Tati. 4 45 Setback.</p> <p>6 00 THE LAST CATHEDRAL. Only The Righteous. Gillian Reynolds with the second part of the award-winning documentary trilogy on the building of Harlem's huge granite cathedral, looking at the project from the point of view of the district's black population, and featuring their gospel music.</p> <p>6 30 THE MAKING OF TREASURE HUNT. Behind the scenes with the airborne game, which starts a new series tomorrow.</p> <p>7 00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS.</p> <p>7 30 THE OPTIMIST: The Light Fantastic. Enn Reitel as the hopeful hero, here playing his trade as a cobbler until he's thrust into another fantasy adventure, involving a valuable diamond, and members of the London City Ballet.</p> <p>8 00 ON YOUR WAY, RILEY. Brian Murphy and Maureen Lipman play Arthur Lucan and Kitty McShane, the celebrated double act of music hall and screen, in this TV version of the Alan Plater play which was staged at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, in 1982. It traces the public success and backstage battles of the husband and wife team whose marriage reflected, increasingly, the stormy relationship of their stage personae - Old Mother Riley and her daughter Kitty.</p> <p>9 00 A WOMAN OF SUBSTANCE. The Transatlantic tide in mini-series turns with this one, billed as CA's main New Year treat, which has already been shown in the States but which originated here - based on Barbara Taylor Bradford's historical family saga, and filmed largely in the Yorkshire where it is set. Deborah Kerr plays the heroine, Emma Hartie, a rich and powerful old woman dismissing the threat to her business empire from her greedy kids and recalling her humble origins, as an ill-treated servant girl at the turn of the century. Jenny Seagrove plays young Emma leading a cast that also includes John Duttine, Peter Egan, Nicola Pagetti. Continued tomorrow.</p> <p>10 55 G.I. BRIDES. Another chance to see Levia Warner's outstanding documentary on four of the thousands of British women who left home in 1946 to take part in 'the biggest exodus since the Pilgrim Fathers' and to join their new American husbands in an alien land. 12 10 Close.</p>	<p>6 00 am Adrian John. 9 00 Mike Read. 10 00 Simon Bates. 12 00 Gary Davies. 12 30 Steve Wright. 5 00 Bruno Brookes. 7 30 Janice Long. 10 00-12 00 am John Peel.</p> <p>4 00 am David Yarnall. 5 30 Bill Renoult. 7 30 Colin Ross. 10 00 Jimmy Young. 12 00 Steve Jones. 2 00 John Craven. 3 30 Music All The Way. 4 00 David Hamilton. 6 00 John Dunn. 8 00 The Spinners and Friends. 8 30 Jack Dorsey. 9 15 Listen to the Band. 10 00 The Golden Years. 10 30 Hubert Gregg. 11 00 Brian Matthew. 1 00 am. 11 00. 2 00. 3 00. Broadway Babes. 18 15 Minnelli. 3 30-4 00 Vernon and Maryetta Midgley.</p> <p>6 55 Weather.</p> <p>7 00 News: Yor Midweek Choice.</p> <p>8 00 News: This Week's Composer: Beethoven - patrons: 3 Prince Karl von Lichnowsky, Rondo in G (Rudolf Lupa, piano); Symphony No. 2 (Philharmonia/Sanderling).</p> <p>10 00 Martin van den Hoek (piano). Dohnanyi: Concert studies Op. 28 Nos. 1, 5, 2; Brahms: Variations on a Hungarian song; Bartok: Three folk songs from Hungary; Dohnanyi: Concert studies Op. 28 Nos. 6, 3, 4.</p> <p>10 35 Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 3 'Scottish'; Ravel: Bolero; R. Strauss: Burleske for piano and orchestra (Philip Fowke); Hindemith: Symphonische Metamorphosen of themes by Weber.</p> <p>11 00 News: What the Dickens! Excerpts from John Dankworth's Suite, played by the Dankworth Orchestra.</p> <p>1 30 Matinee Musicale. Ulfar Orkby; Joly, Philip Martin, piano. Humperdinck: Overture Dornroschen; Ireland: Decorations Suite; Holst: Somerset Rhapsody; Philip Martin: Through Streets Broad and Narrow; Britten: Suite on English Folk Tunes; A Time There Was (piano).</p> <p>2 30 Cambridge Anniversary Celebration. Richard Jackson (baritone), Graham Johnson (piano). Schubert: Der Wanderer an den Mond; Andante Lento; Handl: Liebeswerben; Im Fruhlings; Robin Holloway: The Lover's Well.</p> <p>3 55 Berlin PO/Karajan. Beethoven: Overture Conservation of the House; Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 (Pierre Cochereau, organ). 4 00 Choral Evensong.</p> <p>4 55 News: Lord Berners. Portrait of the composer, painter, writer and eccentric.</p> <p>6 00 Berners: Ballet Suite. The Triumph of Neptune. Philharmonia Orchestra; Peter Schramm. Debut: Leonora Carrington (piano). Fugue in D minor; Chopin: Nocturne Op. 27 Nos. 1, 2; Hindemith: Interlude; Fauré: Rêverie; Vieux Carre. Autobiographical play by Tennessee Williams.</p> <p>9 20 BBC PO in Belfast/Edwards. Downes, Eugene Sarag (violin). Respighi: Fountain of Rome; Walton: Violin Concerto.</p> <p>10 15 Six Continents.</p> <p>10 35 Concert, part 2: Strauss: Symphonie Poem, Aus Italien.</p> <p>11 25 News: The World Tonight. Ode to CKS and the Oriana; Love my Love; Swansea Town; Delius: Two songs to be sung on a summer night by the water; The splendour falls on Garden's Path; Holst: Lullaby my Liking; Song of the blacksmith. BBC Singers.</p> <p>11 57 News.</p> <p>5 55 Shipping forecast.</p> <p>6 00 News Briefing.</p> <p>6 10 Farming Today.</p>

Anglia	Central	Channel	South	South-West
<p>6 15 As London.</p> <p>1 20 Anglia News.</p> <p>1 30 The Shillingbury Tales.</p> <p>6 00 About Anglia.</p> <p>6 35 As London.</p> <p>12 35 East Comes West; close.</p>	<p>6 15 As London.</p> <p>9 25 The Nutsacker.</p> <p>9 50 Snow Dogs.</p> <p>10 00 Falcon Island.</p> <p>10 25 As London.</p> <p>12 30 The Man Who</p>	<p>Came to Breakfast.</p> <p>1 00 News.</p> <p>1 20 Channel News.</p> <p>1 30 The Shillingbury Tales.</p> <p>2 30 As London.</p> <p>6 00 Central News.</p> <p>7 00 As London.</p> <p>12 35 Close.</p>	<p>1 20 Granada Reports.</p> <p>1 30 As London.</p> <p>2 30 As London.</p> <p>4 00 As London.</p> <p>6 00 Crossroads.</p> <p>6 25 Granada Reports.</p> <p>7 00 As London.</p> <p>12 35 Close.</p>	<p>6 00 HTV News.</p> <p>6 35 As London.</p> <p>12 35 Weather; close.</p> <p>Wales: As West except 6 00 pm Wales at Six.</p>
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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

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